

# NIXON: LABOR-HATING CAREER-MAN

—See Page 3

## U. S., Soviet Athletes Get Along Just Fine

HELSINKI, July 13.—American and Soviet athletes met today in their respective training quarters, on the river and in the streets, and it was a bad day for the war profiteering line of "inevitable war." Friendship and respect was the order of the day for the young Olympic contestants.

Newly arrived Soviet athletes began the day with their first full scale workout at their camp. Then they gathered with athletes of the Eastern Democracies for the traditional flag raising ceremonies. Among the many spectators were curious American athletes—including high jump star Walter Davis, shotput champ Jim Fuchs, shot-upper Parry O'Brien, discus star Fortune Gordien and others.

Speakers at the ceremonies offered "hearty greetings" to the athletes of all other lands and wel-

There will be more news in tomorrow's Daily Worker of the fight to reverse the State Department refusal to let sports editor Lester Rodney travel to Helsinki to cover the Olympics. Meanwhile, see page seven for the reply to Mrs. Shipley's official denial of the passport.

comed the Olympic Games as an opportunity for international cooperation on the theme "let us struggle for peace." The Soviet speaker finished his address with prolonged applause from the audience—athletes of many nations, scribes of many nations, and residents of Helsinki—with the words:

"Long live friendship between nations and peace in all the world."

Commented Gordien, the Minnesota discus ace, "Well, that's a nice sentiment and I'm not mad at anybody."

Immediately after the ceremony Soviet athletes came over to chat with the Americans. They knew all about Fuchs' world record shot-putting and pumped the former Yale star's hand vigorously in congratulations.

Soviet discus thrower Boris Matveev, a bespectacled giant, and Gordien, good naturedly compared the sizes of their hands. Nina Dunbadze, a city councillor of Tbilisi and famed woman's discus record holder, met the Americans and shook hands all around. In her

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## Daily Worker

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## Korea Bombings Kill 2,000 Civilians, 18 Allied POWs

In bitter words, the Peiping Radio told the world yesterday that the second mass air strike by U. S. bombers in recent weeks left more than 2,000 civilians—men, women and children—buried in the wreckage left in burning Pyongyang, North Korea capital. It said 1,490 were wounded and 200 others

were missing.

The Peiping Radio also said that the big bombers had killed 13 allied POWs and wounded 72 more. How many of these were Americans, the broadcast did not state, but observers calculate that the number of Americans killed may be large proportionally since they constitute the main fighting force.

China's Foreign Minister Chou En-lei told the world in a special statement that these continuing mass raids amid the highly delicate secret truce negotiations at Panmunjom are intended to break up the talks.

Peiping said "peace hangs by a hair."

Chou accused the U.S. airmen of the "wanton strafing, killing and wounding" of Chinese civilians. Peiping Radio said eight U.S. F-86 jet fighters killed or wounded 49 residents at Antung.

"This is another serious and direct act of provocation following the bacteriological warfare which the U.S. Government has been using on a large scale in north-eastern China," the radio said.

It said Chou, speaking for the Government, "consider this latest act of provocation proof that the U.S. Government has the premeditated intention of wrecking the armistice negotiations and expanding the aggressive war in an attempt to jeopardize the peace in the Far East."

Press services noted that these

enormous air smashes at the North Korean and Chinese during the truce talks may herald new Yalu River raids along the Manchurian borders.

In fact, the Peiping Radio yesterday charged that eight Sabre jets had violated the Manchurian border killing 49 persons.

Political analysts are emphasizing that it is clear that certain Pentagon-Washington circles are fearful that the prisoner-exchange issue may be settled, bring a truce in Korea. To forestall any possible settlement, these analysts say, these huge raids are being unleashed to make any such agreement impossible.

The peril of the Korean war breaking out anew in full fury, with the danger of its spreading to China according to the MacArthur formula, is very acute because of these latest bombing raids.

It is obvious that a new wave of peoples protest is needed to forestall this terrible danger to the American people and the world.

## Want 'Worker' Subs to Answer Election Lies

"The people here are worried about the Truman-Eisenhower program of revising Nazi power; they need The Worker and Daily Worker to cut through the lies of the war-hungry press," a group of readers in the Northwest Bronx declared last week, as they met to plan participation in our summer circulation campaign.

They determined to get 75 Worker subscriptions within a few weeks, and to organize regular distribution of The Worker and Daily Worker in their community. By the beginning of October, they expect to be selling 100 Workers and 30 Daily Workers regularly.

Nationally, the circulation campaign calls for 6,500 Worker subs and 1,000 for the Daily Worker by Labor Day and large increases in bundle orders for both papers throughout the country.

The people must learn that Gen. Eisenhower is the candidate of Winthrop Aldrich of the

Chase National Bank and of the Morgan and Mellon interests, the Bronx readers agreed.

They must learn that his nomination is the most corrupt act of American life. For it means turning over the resources, manpower and the very lives of Americans to the financiers to be used by them to enlarge on their super-profits throughout the world.

"The Worker and Daily Worker are the finest means of letting the people know these truths, and many others they will have to discover during the election campaign," they decided. "We have too long ignored the need for spreading the circulation and influence of these papers."

"In the spirit of Daily Worker editor John Gates and former publisher Benjamin J. Davis, we will not allow reaction to intimidate us. The possibility for expanding circulation is great, and we are determined to realize it."

## Nelson in Virtual Solitary as He Awaits Bail Decision on Appeal

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, July 13.—Steve Nelson, heroic Communist leader, has begun serving his 20-year sentence in the vermin-infested cell in the Narcotics Division of the Allegheny County Prison. The former Commander of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade is in virtual solitary confinement in a cell

crawling with bed bugs and lice. And he is doomed to spend the next 12 months there, while

### Write or Wire

Steve Nelson's friends are writing and wiring Gov. John S. Fine to free the framed workers' leader by using his pardon power. Gov. Fine is in the Pennsylvania State Capitol in Harrisburg, Pa. Demands for bail for Nelson are being sent to District Attorney James Malone, Courthouse, Pittsburgh, Pa.

he is appealing his case, unless he wins the right to bail. Steve's only contact with the

rest of the little prison world is through a tiny opening, a few inches wide, in a steel wire grating. This opening connects with the Psychopathic Division of the prison, where prisoners suffering from mental disorders are kept.

If Steve gets sick and wants to call a guard he has to shout through this tiny opening. The guard himself won't hear him. But one of the mentally sick prisoners may summon a guard if he feels like doing so.

Some of these psychopathic prisoners are very sick. They about at night. They belong in institutions for the mentally ill. But the rich State of Pennsylv-

ania is short of such places, so many are herded in wretched county prisons.

### THREE DAYS OF HELL

Pittsburgh's brave peace leader was thrown into this vile den last Thursday—three days ago—after he was sentenced by Judge Harry M. Montgomery, the vindictive leader of the "American Battling Communism" organization.

Until Steve was sentenced he was treated like other prisoners. He lived in a cell on one of the "ranges" described by Lloyd Brown in his powerful novel of Pittsburgh prison life — IRON CITY. Many of the other prison-

ers were workmen who had gotten in trouble. They fraternized with Steve and gave him their friendship and respect.

Steve is allowed no exercise. He is barred from the yard. He has to sweat it out in his tiny, filthy cell alone. That is very hard on this ex-steel worker and carpenter, who had begun to get back some pounds of bone and muscle that he of the powerful physique of 190 had before his recent automobile accident.

The one thing that hasn't changed is the food. Steve is still getting the tasteless, starch diet he had before. That means a quarter of (Continued on Page 6)

## Ready Call to Steel Union's Policy Group

PITTSBURGH, July 13.—President Philip Murray of the CIO United Steelworkers prepared to call a meeting of the union's 170-man Wage Policy Committee Monday or Tuesday. The committee, which had authorized the 42-day-old strike, customarily ratifies all agreements and authorizes further moves. Reportedly before them would be a new "package" proposal by the industry to settle the nationwide steel strike.

The six major steel firms—Big Steel—have virtually been assured a \$5 a ton price increase by government stabilizers.

Details of the new offers were not disclosed.

## VICE PREMIER OF ISRAEL DIES

GENOA, Italy, July 13.—Eliezer Kaplan, Vice Premier of Israel, died today of a heart attack suffered just after the ship on which he traveled from Israel dropped anchor in port here. Kaplan, 61, was on his way to Switzerland for a rest. Until recently he had held the portfolio of Finance Minister.



# 30,000 SIGNED PETITION TO PUT PEACE ON THE BALLOT

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 13.—While insufficient signatures were obtained to put peace on the November ballot in the state of Washington through Initiative 183 the campaign on its behalf has laid the "foundations for a great, mass peace movement," the three Bellingham mothers told more than 60 undaunted peace workers just before the filing deadline.

Just before 5 p.m. Mondays a count showed 27,388 signatures in. Names continued to come in and within 24 hours the 30,000 mark had been exceeded. As only registered voters could sign it is estimated that well over 100,000 people had the issue discussed with them—a new high for peace activity in the state.

At the final mobilization President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson were apprised of the signature campaign by telegraph. The messages cited the campaign

## Is Basis for Peace Movement Say West Coast Mothers of GIs Who Sparked Drive

as reflecting the desire of the people for top level peace negotiations to end the threat of World War III.

Roy Everett, Seattle florist, and chairman of the Initiative 183 campaign lauded the workers for an outstanding job. The Bellingham mothers, Mrs. Patricia Cary, Mrs. Ruby Davis and Mrs. Mona Thomas, all with sons in the service, two in Korea, took a prepared statement to the press.

The mothers said they are "naturally disappointed" that the people will not have an opportunity to vote on the issue in November. But, they said, the experiences of the campaign shows that the people want "a foreign policy that makes positive and constructive efforts for world peace instead of seeking every excuse to increase

the production of armaments."

Thanking those who responded to their plea that the people make the initiative their own, the mothers said the response was "heart warming and many others would have rallied had we been able to reach them."

"But we were three housewives without funds and without organizations, and unfortunately the newspapers and the radio maintained an almost unbroken silence. These powerful agencies of public information did not see fit to apprise the people of Init. 183 for the kind of public debate and discussion that such a vital question must have. After all the issue before us is life or death—not in a highway accident—but in the final tragedy of World War III with its atomic

and hydrogen bombs.

"We are proud, however, that out of Initiative 183 the foundations for a great, mass peace movement has well laid. For the first time thousands of people in churches, labor unions, civic groups and other organizations, have been brought together in the great cause of saving humanity from disaster on a world scale. We take a selfish pride in the fact that three women could start a movement that has already accomplished so much. We feel we have kept the faith—we feel we are worthy of the love and respect of our sons in foreign lands."

Dr. Willard Uphaus of New York, widely known Methodist minister and co-chairman of the American Peace Crusade, urged the people of Washington to "continue to build the edifice of peace on the foundations you have laid in the Init. 183 signature drive."

# U. S. Foots Bill At Strike-bound Texas Tin Plant

TEXAS CITY, Tex., July 13 (FP).—American taxpayers are footing the bill for a foreign-operated tin plant here which is trying to break a strike by the Oil Workers International Union.

The plant is owned by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. but is being operated by the Holland-owned Tin Processing Corp. on a cost-plus basis.

Employees of the company, represented by OWIU Local 449, have been on strike since June 2—and the U. S. government continues to pay the expenses of this foreign-owned firm even though the company is not producing an ounce of tin.

The dispute dates back to Oct. 1, 1951, when the employees served notice they wished to negotiate for pay increases under the terms of a wage reopener clause in the contract. After several weeks, Tin Processing promised it would go along with whatever pattern was set by other plants in the area. Local 449's members agreed and waited on settlements at the Pan American and Republic refineries in the area.

As the June 30 contract expiration date neared, the union met again with the company to submit proposed changes in the agreement. This time the company told the union it would negotiate only on a new contract, not on wages. Management denied ever promising to meet the industry pay raise pattern.

The strike followed. A spokesman for the local explained: "Tin Processing is determined to destroy the contract's value before it will even talk about wages. The company wants to throw out the seniority clause, delete the discrimination clause, destroy the layoff, recall and contracting clauses. Tin Processing also seeks to parlay the physical examination requirements into tools to get rid of the union leaders."

To counteract a smear campaign conducted in the press by the company, the local offered to debate the strike issues with management in City Hall before all the employees, their families and the public. The company turned down the offer.

# Woman Demo Candidate Asks Korea Cease-Fire

SEATTLE, July 13.—A seven-point program including an immediate cease-fire in Korea has been issued by Mrs. Alice Franklin Bryant, candidate for Democratic nomination as congressman-at-large from Washington. Mrs. Bryant, author and lecturer, was a prisoner of the Japanese during World War II.

Supporters say Mrs. Bryant has already started an intensive campaign which will take her into every part of the state. Others seeking the Democratic congressional nomination at large are Frank Bell, wealthy eastern Washington rancher, and State Sen. Nat Washington of Ephrata.

"War is not inevitable unless people make it so by thinking it so," Mrs. Bryant's campaign literature states. "The fact that many consider war inevitable is traceable largely to the fear propaganda to make us willing to pay the high taxes required by the armament race."

"Mrs. Bryant," the literature says, "realizes that there is no entirely safe policy to follow. She believes the following measures offer the least danger and the most hope:

"1. An undercutting of the ap-

peal of communism by helping the people of the underdeveloped areas to help themselves.

"2. Persistent negotiations for an agreement on universal disarmament under inspection. (She does not advocate unilateral disarmament.)

"3. A strengthening of the United Nations through use and support of it.

"4. An offer of an immediate cease-fire in Korea with the prisoner-of-war issue to be discussed later.

"5. An immediate study of how best to change from a war to a peace economy.

"6. No universal military training.

"7. No increase in taxation."

Neither Bell nor Washington have announced their programs. Republican candidates for the state-wide congressional seat will probably include Albert Canwell of Spokane. He was chairman of the now defunct state witchhunt committee.

# NAACP ASKS DEMOS ACT ON PLANK GOP REJECTED

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker).

The civil rights plank submitted to the Republican National Convention by the GOP resolutions committee is "essentially a states' rights plank," it was declared Friday by Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and chairman of the executive committee of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

"Whether it attracts any important support among Negro voters," Wilkins said, "depends in large measure upon the kind of platform the Democrats adopt in their coming national convention."

Meanwhile NAACP officials and other civil rights advocates prepared to return to Chicago to urge the Democratic National Convention to adopt the nine-point civil rights plank previously submitted to the Republican. Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, is scheduled to appear before the Democratic platform committee next Thursday.

Speaking not only for the NAACP, but also for the 54 national church, labor, civic, professional and fraternal organizations which comprise the Leadership Conference as well as for Negro organizations, White will urge the Democrats to incorporate in their platform a civil rights plank, calling for revision of Senate Rule 22 to permit imposition of cloture by majority vote; enactment of an FEPC bill with enforcement powers; elimination of segregation from all federally controlled or aided facilities, services and institutions; enactment of an anti-lynching bill; abolition of the polltax and protection of the right to vote; strengthening and expansion of the civil rights section of the Department of Justice; establishment of a permanent federal commission on civil rights; statehood for Alaska and Hawaii; and home rule for the District of Columbia.

White will also ask, on behalf of the Negro organizations, for a pledge to support non-segregation in all Federally-aided housing programs.

# Mrs. Bass Fights 'For the Things I Know Are Right'

By MICHAEL SINGER

When the great Negro scholar and leader Dr. W. E. B. DuBois told the Progressive Party convention in Chicago last week that Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass "represents black America and American womanhood," adding that "as if one crown of thorns were not enough, she dares wear two," he epitomized Mrs. Bass' candidacy as the vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party.

The 62-year-old Negro woman publisher, former western regional director for the Wendell Wilkie campaign, lifelong fighter against KKK and white supremacist terror, is the first Negro woman—the first woman—ever nominated by any party to the second highest post in the land. The echoes of the tremendous 20-minute demonstration by 2,500 delegates to the PP convention following her nomination had not died down before this inspiring orator and peace champion began charting her election tour.

It is an itinerary, a peace schedule, that would jar the fortitude of many a younger person. But there are no "pounger" fighters for peace, security and liberty than the vigorous candidate who rallies the people against the enslavement of today in the spirit of Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth.

The Progressive Party will bring her great acceptance speech to American, Negro and white, in

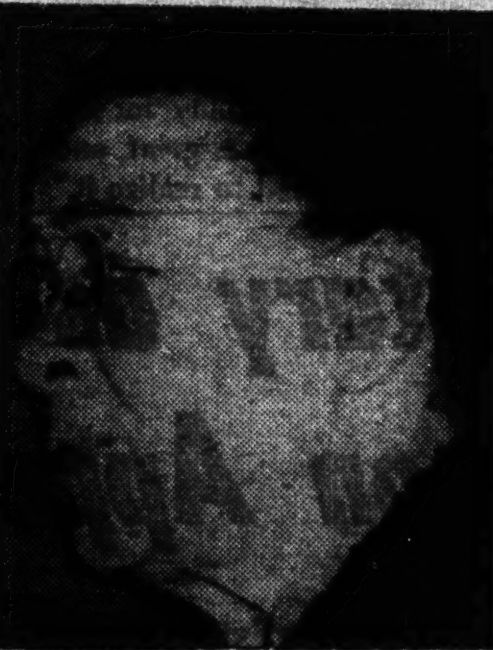
every corner of the nation. She began with her original text, itself a masterful, moving document, but later she departed from it (and we are thankful that a wonderful crew of technicians recorded every sound and syllable on tape now being processed) rising to heights of oratory not matched at the parley. She flung down a challenge to white supremacy and reaction that was so powerful, so poignant and filled with struggle that delegates wept with the shame of America's most horrible disgrace—the treatment of the Negro people.

## FOUND A HOME

In 1948, when the Progressive Party was born, Mrs. Bass told the convention, she found "for the first time in my life, a party that provided a home big enough for Negro and white, for native and foreign-born, to live and work together as equals." She helped to found that home and she "looked forward to a rest after 40 years of struggle, now perhaps I could retire."

But Mrs. Bass did not retire. "Could I leave off work when I saw that fascism, which had been wiped out abroad in World War II had taken root in my own country?" she asked.

"Could I step aside when crosses burned in Groveland, Florida? When a veteran was stoned because he tried to move his family into Cicero, Illinois? Could I turn a deaf ear when Willie McGee,



MRS. BASS

Rosa Lee Ingram and the Trenton Six were made into new Scottsboro cases? Could I sit quietly by while a Yonkers policeman killed Wyatt and James Blackhall in Yonkers, and last week was acquitted?

## FIGHT FOR LIFE

"Where were the leaders of my nation when these terrible things happened? Where was Estes Kefauver or Adlai Stevenson or Robert Taft or General Eisenhower, who now proclaim great friendship for my people, where were they then? To retire meant to leave this world to those who preach freedom but practice intolerance, deceit and hypocrisy."

To great applause she said that she and her running mate "fight for life."

"We stand above all, for peace. For Peace now in Korea and for peace for evermore," she declared.

Hailing her running mate, the "fine and brave attorney, Vincent Hallinan," Mrs. Bass paid tribute to the 2,500 delegates: "Striking steel workers are at our convention, farmers who pooled their limited resources to drive half across the continent, Negro fishermen from Virginia on strike for a living wage, women who do not wish to see their sons wasted in war. People of all color and beliefs have come to our convention in a Negro woman whose platform to work out a program for peace. And they have asked me to answer the call of this party of progress."

"I ask you a question," she called out to the convention. "Can you imagine the party of Taft and Eisenhower and MacArthur calling upon a Negro woman to lead a struggle against high taxes and high prices and frozen wages?"

"Can you conceive of the party of Truman, of Russell of Georgia, of Rankin of Mississippi, placing in nomination a Negro woman like myself, to carry on a battle for fair employment practices, against segregation and for full equality? Would the Demo-

cratic or Republican parties nominate a Negro woman? Can it be stated in these words: 'Peace, end the war in Korea now?'

The delegates let loose a mighty roar of love and devotion, culminating a demonstration replete with waving banners, the march through the aisles, drums and cheers, when Mrs. Bass concluded with these words:

"I make this pledge to the American people, to the dead and the living, to all Americans black and white, to every mother who waits for news of a loved one abroad and every son in uniform on alien soil. I will not retreat nor will I retire, not one inch, so long as God gives me the vision to see what is happening and strength to fight for the things I know are right."

## Banquet to Honor Rockwell Kent

A Rockwell Kent Testimonial Committee has been formed to honor one of America's foremost artists on his 70th birthday. The committee has announced a testimonial banquet for Aug. 26.

Officers of the committee are Louise Patterson and Rubin Saltzman, co-chairmen; Dave Green, secretary; Hugo Gellert, treasurer. Headquarters are at 80 East 11th St.



# October in 'Freedom' Land

By AARON KRAMER

(1)  
Dragging a shroud of leaves across the land  
October rides now in a hearse of wind.  
The birds that should be singing  
a requiem, are gone.  
The bells, that slowly should be clanging,  
are silent, every one.  
And I would like to ask the frantic trees  
whose funeral it is.

The shades go down, and though no telltale  
wreath  
hangs on the doors, it is a giant death.  
And though I hear no wailing,  
nor see a sorrowing face,  
in all this land there stands no dwelling  
exempted from the loss.  
And I would like to ask the broken trees  
whose burial it is.

(2)  
Those dreams that used to ravage me at night:  
of uninvited boots upon the stairs,  
of horsehooves reaching bodies that I love,  
of friends becoming fiends with fiery claws;  
—those dreams I dream no more. For in the bright  
landscapes of my own city's favorite squares  
all eyes can see what I was frightened of.  
My nightmares now are published and called laws.

(3)  
Since dungeon-doors are opened  
for men no worse than me,  
and by tomorrow morning  
who knows where I may be,

I kiss my wife more slowly  
than those who've done no crime,  
and clutch my children's laughter  
as for the final time.

By day I pass my neighbors,  
and wonder if they know  
to what a dangerous fellow

they sometimes say hello.

By nig't I toss in slumber,  
and suddenly awake:  
perhaps my name's not listed  
among the ones they'll take!

But since I love the meadows,  
the mountains, and the streams,  
and more than all together  
I love my own free dreams,

then if the dungeons open  
for men whose dreams are free,  
how dare I not be listed?  
how dare they not want me?

(4)  
Build high, build wide your prison wall  
that there be room enough for all  
who hold you in contempt. Build wide!  
that all the land be locked inside.

Though you have seized the valiant few  
whose glory cast a shade on you,  
how can you now go home with ease,  
jangling your heavy dungeon keys?

The birds, who still insist on song,  
the sunlit stream, still running strong,  
the flowers, still blazing red and blue,  
all, all are in contempt of you.

The parents, dreaming still of peace,  
the playful children, the wild geese  
who still must fly—the mountains, too,  
like fists, are in contempt of you!

When you'll have seized both moon and sun  
and jailed the poems one by one,  
and trapped each trouble-making breeze—  
then you can throw away your keys.

(The above poem is reprinted from Aaron  
Kramer's new book, "Denmark Vesey and Other  
Poems" just published by the author.)

## A LETTER ON JEROME'S 'LANTERN'

Dorothy Rose Blumberg sent the following letter on V. J. Jerome's novel "A Lantern for Jeremy" to its publisher, New Century Publishers. Mrs. Blumberg is one of the defendants in the Baltimore thought-control Smith Act trial. A grandmother and a mother of two children she was sentenced to three years in jail, but is free on bail while the infamous verdict is being appealed to the higher courts.

I've been wanting to write this letter about V. J. Jerome's "A Lantern for Jeremy" ever since I regretfully came to the last page.

Once in a while you pick up a book, leaf through it perhaps carelessly—and then suddenly are aware that here is something very rare and fine. A throat-catching phrase, a quick sharp picture drawn with infinite economy and grace—and somehow you are no longer in your arm-chair, but are in a little wooden hut in Vokyrts, sitting with Jeremy in front of a fire and watching the flames turn golden with fresh peat.

Jerome has done an amazing and a tender thing. He has taken the little Polish village and set it living within the covers of a book. But he has done more than that. Through the eyes and lips of nine-year-old Jeremy he has placed before us in miniature the age-long historical struggle of the oppressed against the oppressors.

To me the great achievement of "A Lantern"—aside from the gleaming poetry and the heart-stirring emotion and love with which events are set down—is the demonstration once again of the utter sim-

## Ted Tinsley Says

### THE INGRATES

"This is unfortunate," said Arch Farch, reading an article by Margaret Parton in the Herald Tribune.

"In Japan they had a symposium on the American occupation. Some of the Japanese people were very critical. And do you know what?"

"I don't know what," said Edna. "It says here that in the whole of this curious symposium not one person mentioned the word democracy, which in American circles, at least, was for six years considered the one positive American

plivity of the facts of the class struggle—so simple that even a child can understand them.

Jeremy saw, and saw clearly, that a hungry man, alone, remains a hungry man, but that many men and women together can bring food to the table and warmth to the hearth. He learned, as his uncle and the other workers learned, the bitter lesson that a boss is a boss even though nominally he may be your brother—"Some of the Pharaohs have Jewish beards on their faces." He saw how the Czar set Russian against Pole and both against the Jew, and he listened with great joy as the Sisters and Brothers sang:

"Let us unite—Poles, Jews and Russians,  
"And make a republic in our land."

It is all the more significant that this book is printed in the midst of the Smith Act trials, with all the solemn-faced hocus-pocus of the prosecutions, the flim-flam build-up of mystery and conspiracy pouring out of the press and radio. The truth is taking a terrible beating today, but Jeremy saw it, we see it, and the American people are coming more and more to see it too.

I hope a lot of people read "A Lantern for Jeremy," because it's more than a lantern for just Jeremy. It's a beacon light for all of us—a literary masterpiece (that word is not used lightly!) by an American Communist, and an inspiring song of supreme confidence for the future.

—Dorothy Rose Blumberg.

virtue above all others to which Japanese attention should be drawn."

"What did they complain about?" asked Edna.

"Some of the soldiers. Like the fellows who got in a trolley drunk and began splashing some kind of white liquid on all the passengers. When the Japanese complained the soldiers bopped them all on the head."

"Well," said Edna, stirring the soup, "they are simply following Ridgway's example."

"Then another man complained that when he entered a room with a handsome woman, a big soldier came along and pulled his hat down over his ears."

"That's just what Dean Acheson did to Pinay in France," said Edna. "Why the complaint?"

"Some other fellow wrote in the symposium that when a soldier came along in a jeep and found the road blocked by a laborer pulling a heavy cart, he got out of the jeep and knocked the laborer down."

"Why, that's negotiation through strength," said Edna. "That's what Truman is always urging on the people."

"And to think," said Arch, "nobody in the symposium mentioned the word democracy!"

"I don't understand it," said Edna. "You'd think that after getting sprayed with white liquid, bopped on the head, having a hat pulled down over your ears, and getting knocked down in the road, you'd really appreciate democracy."

Arch sipped his soup moodily. "Tell me," said Edna, "if the boss came along and pulled your hat down over your ears, what would you do?"

Arch shrugged. "I guess he'd be sort of kidding. I suppose I'd pass it off with a wisecrack."

"Now tell me, if the boss came along and you pulled his hat down over his ears, what would you do?"

"He'd fire me," said Arch. "And that," said Edna, "is why the Japanese are not impressed with Ridgway's 'democracy.'"

## Olympic Stars

(Continued from Page 1)

practice sections she was always over the 1948 Olympic mark of 175 feet.

Gordien told her his world record was only 11 feet better than that, and expressed his admiration for her proficiency.

Fuchs was presently showing Otto Grigalka and Georgi Federov, shot put entries, how he holds the iron ball. The Americans were surprised to learn that the Russians had pole vaulters over the 14-foot class. They were very impressed by the Soviet track workouts.

Soviet journalists had earlier visited the American camp, and reporters from Trud, Szvestia and others had long and cordial conversations with Bob Hoffman, head of the U. S. weightlifting team, Ed Kennedy, manager of the men's swimming team, and Bob Kurland, seven-foot basketball star.

They asked Kurland about the American team, and the big red-head said it was good, and added he had heard the Russians were

very good. The journalists agreed, and told Kurland the court team, which easily won the championship of Europe, would be in Wednesday.

Meanwhile Soviet and American oarsmen rowed side by side over the Drusoe Fjord course, chatted, and then got together in social fashion later.

Tippy Goes, head of the American oarsmen, accepted a friendly invitation and the crew visited the Russians. They exchanged typical sports banter. Goes later said "We visited their camp. It's right next to ours. From what I'd heard, I expected to get my ears chewed off. Instead they couldn't have been nicer. They're a swell bunch of fellows."

He added that the Russians had given them a scull. "We noticed they had three single sculls," he said. "We needed one for Charles McIlvaine, our number two man, and they insisted we take one of theirs."

The insanity of atom bomb hate propaganda seemed far away as the youth of the two great lands met in person.

## TEXT OF WIRE ON DENIAL OF PASSPORT TO OLYMPICS

In answer to the State Department wire reading "Passport refused on ground your travel abroad is contrary interest of United States. Specific basis is your admission that you are a Communist", sports editor Lester Rodney on Friday sent the following telegram to Mrs. Ruth Shipley, passport chief:

Shocked at denial of passport. My covering the Olympic Games for my newspaper is not contrary to any interest of the United States. Freedom of press is very much in interest of United States. Your statement "specific basis is your admission that you are a Communist" is blatant falsehood. When you asked me if I was a Communist I replied my politics was not your concern and was not the issue involved. Are you aware of ruling of Federal Court on July 10 in case of Alice Bauer which stated "personal liberty to go abroad is particularly important to an individual whose livelihood is dependant upon the right to travel." This is exactly relevant since my livelihood as sports writer depends on my liberty as American to go abroad cover Olympic Games. Insist you change ruling on basis of above facts grant my passport at once.  
..... Lester Rodney, Sports Editor, N.Y. Daily Worker.

## PROCESSING WORKERS STRIKE, BACK MENHADEN FISHERMEN

PORT MONMOUTH, N. J., July 13.—(FP).—Workers in the J. Howard Smith Co. fish processing plant went on strike here in support of 5,000 manhaden fishermen who have been out since May 26. A spokesman for the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers Union, which is organizing the processing plant, said the workers there had pledged to stand by the fishermen until their strike is won. The manhaden fishermen, members of the IFWU, are on strike against J. Howard Smith and other firms in the industry.

## Summer Drive on For New Readers

THE SUMMER DRIVE for 6,500 subs to The Worker and 1,000 for the Daily Worker is on. It is one way every reader can hit back at the persecutors of John Gates, The Worker editor, and Benjamin J. Davis, The Worker's former publisher. They and six other working-class leaders have already served

a year in jail because of their militant leadership in the fight for peace, democratic rights and the interests of American labor.

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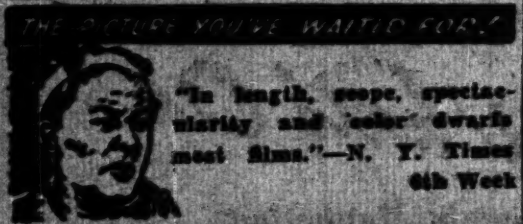
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# BANKER \$\$, McCARTHY OK PUT OVER EISENHOWER

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

It takes a minimum of \$20,000,000 to buy a big-party nomination for the Presidency of the United States, the Hearst New York Daily Mirror confided in a franker moment and the Chase National Bank had it—to spare.

It was the Republican Party convention which went through the motions, but it was the Chase National Bank with all the power of its \$5,697,633,276.84 in resources, which on Friday, July 10, 1952, nominated General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower as Republican candidate for President of the United States.

Behind Eisenhower, all the way, has been Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank. And with the banker in steering the nomination of the general have been other top bankers, monopolists, industrialists: Henry Ford II; Thomas J. Watson, boss of International Business Machines, a spokesman for the House of Morgan and a decorated buddy of the Nazi Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler; Philip Reed, chairman of the board of General Electric; Gen. Lucius Clay, liberator of the concentration camp fiend, Ilse Koch, and chairman of the board of Continental Can.

Behind Eisenhower, too, are all the pro-fascist elements of our country, those who would like to turn our country into a huge-Hitlerlike concentration camp. This was made clear at the GOP convention, when the imitation Goebbels, Sen. Joe McCarthy put his stamp of approval on the general by declaring: "Both Sen. Taft and Gen. Eisenhower are outstanding men." The "people's candidate" the GOP publicity men are already calling Eisenhower representative.

Where the carrot didn't work, there was the club. The Wall Street Journal, bible of the men who own Dwight D. Eisenhower, explained on the eve of the nomination about "the gentle art of working over delegates."

Other sources told how, through boss-banker Winthrop Aldrich, Chase's associated banks all over the country were given the list of America's major stockholders; how the banks then put the heat on delegates to vote Eisenhower or lose out on loans and favors. It cost big money to make General Eisenhower the GOP standard-bearer for 1952. But the Wall Streeters behind him expect to get it all back . . . and lots, lots more.

Winthrop Aldrich and Henry Ford II and the whole Wall St. crew know they've got hold of a good thing.

WHAT HE'S FOR They know that Gen. Eisenhower is ready to continue the Truman program of rearmament and plans for an anti-Soviet third World War—that war program which has poured billions of dollars profits into their laps since the cold war began.

They know Eisenhower stands for continuing the profitable Korean war.

They know Eisenhower stands for rebuilding the Nazi army of West Germany.

They know Eisenhower ap-

proves the Taft-Hartley law and stands ready to crack down on organized labor.

They know Eisenhower opposes a federal FEPC and stands ready to continue the profitable white supremacy policy of Negro suppression.

And they hope that the Eisenhower demagogic "glamor" will bring victory for the Republican Party where the open, anti-labor program of Taft would have doomed the latter with millions of voters.

FACTS OF LIFE

But against this demagogy there operates the irrefutable facts of life—the vital admissions wrung from Eisenhower already which bare his pro-war, anti-labor bias; the proof that his candidacy was made in Wall Street.

"The Hearst newspapers are in the fortunate position," editorialized the New York Daily Mirror on Thursday, "of being able to offer to Gen. Eisenhower, in the event that he is nominated as seems likely the same strong support we would have given Sen. Taft."

The candidate of Hearst, of witch-hunting Joe McCarthy, and of the Chase National Bank. THEY give you . . . General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Eisenhower.

He Ought to Know

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Jan. 23, 1948: "It is my conviction that the necessary and wise subordination of the military to civil power will be best sustained and our people will have greater confidence that it is so sustained when lifelong professional soldiers in the absence of some obvious and over-riding reasons, abstain from seeking high political office."—Gen. Dwight D.

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Eisenhower.

## In Eisenhower's Platform:

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

### • 18-YEAR-OLD SOLDIERS

CHICAGO.—Gen. Eisenhower, before his nomination Friday morning, made it clear that he likes youths 18 years and younger for the armed forces. The general told a group of Republican delegates from western New York that he thinks 18-year-old boys make good soldiers provided they get good training.

"To my way of thinking," Eisenhower said, "an 18-year-old boy, as long as he is healthy, is a darned good fighting man if you give him good training—and if you give him a cause to fight for."

### • FOR JIMCROW

The general, who, as President, would administer Wall Street's program for conquering the colored peoples of the world, has already put thumbs down on the rights of the Negro people here at home.

On record against a federal FEPC law, Eisenhower is in the same racist bed with all the other white supremacists who would block the road to equal rights for the Negro people.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has termed (June 9, 1952) Eisenhower's stand "backward," said his civil rights record "is not good," cited: "For example, his 1948 advocacy of limited segregation in the armed services and his inexplicable championship of states rights in his recent Abilene speech. Not even Taft goes that far backward."

### • HOT DOG DIET

Marie Antoinette put it "let them eat cake," a sneering dismissal of the people's desire for a better brake which has echoed down the ages.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower changed the lyrics but he sang the same arrogant, upper class tune two centuries later when he told the American people to forget their dreams of a better life and settle for "beer and hot dogs" or—for prison.

It was at the Waldorf-Astoria, where Republican bigwigs have been known to guzzle and gorge, that Gen. Eisenhower on Nov. 30, 1949, attacked the American people for wanting "champagne and caviar when they should have beer and hot dogs." But if the American people should want, not "champagne" but decent wages, decent housing and a secure life, Eisenhower had an answer for that, too.

"If all that Americans want," the brass hat fully threatened on Dec. 8, 1948, "they can go to prison. They'll have enough to eat, a bed and a roof over their heads."

### • FRIENDSHIP WITH NAZIS

Wall Street's wearing "I Like Ike" buttons. The object of their affections could properly wear buttons saying: "I Like Nazis."

It's not only because one of his top backers, Thomas J. Watson, was the first American businessman to be decorated by Hitler.

It's not only because his chief campaign aide, Gen. Lucius Clay, freed the vicious Nazi, Ilse Koch.

Eisenhower himself put it on the record when, in 1951, he pleaded with the ex-Nazi officers who were to become the core of the West German section of his West European army, to let "bygones be bygones."

To Americans who will never stop hating the Nazi murderers of millions of innocent people, Eisenhower's act was like accepting the bloody embrace of a Hitler.

### • FOR T-H ANTI-UNION LAW

Seventeen million trade unionists—and millions more Americans besides—recognize support for the Taft-Hartley law as one hallmark of anti-labor reaction.

Gen. Eisenhower is as eager to use the law which bears the name of his beaten rival, Sen. Taft, as Taft himself.

Eisenhower started paying off his debt to the Morgan financiers of the steel trust when he announced that he would have used the Taft-Hartley law as "the best so far" to end the strike of 650,000 CIO Steelworkers.

"Comes now Gen. Eisenhower," declared the national CIO News (June 21, 1952), "whose campaign is one of out-Tafting Taft in the way of swatting labor . . . Eisenhower proclaims he's strictly a no-deal man, which must be interpreted 'no deal' for the American people, a 'good deal' for his backers, and 'raw deal' for working men and women."

### Eisenhower Shrugs Off Issues

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Speaking to 200 of his campaigners before his nomination, Eisenhower cynically dismissed the issues such as FEPC the people are demanding he take a positive stand on by declaring:

"They're not interested in these issues a bunch of demagogues get up to divide the country."

### What's On?

#### Tonight Manhattan

THERE IS STILL TIME to register and attend "World Politics" with John Pittman as instructor every Monday night at the Jefferson School. This and many other interesting courses are being given during the present summer term. Register and attend classes this week! Catalogs at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600.

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### Going on Vacation?

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# NIXON: LABOR-HATING CAREER-MAN

—See Page 3

## U. S., Soviet Athletes Get Along Just Fine

HELSINKI, July 13.—American and Soviet athletes met today in their respective training quarters, on the river and in the streets, and it was a bad day for the war profiteering line of "inevitable war." Friendship and respect was the order of the day for the young Olympic contestants.

Newly arrived Soviet athletes began the day with their first full scale workout at their camp. Then they gathered with athletes of the Eastern Democracies for the traditional flag raising ceremonies. Among the many spectators were curious American athletes—including high jump star Walter Davis, shotput champ Jim Fuchs, shot-upper Parry O'Brien, discus star Fortune Gordien and others.

Speakers at the ceremonies offered "hearty greetings" to the athletes of all other lands and wel-

There will be more news in tomorrow's Daily Worker of the fight to reverse the State Department refusal to let sports editor Lester Rodney travel to Helsinki to cover the Olympics. Meanwhile, see page seven for the reply to Mrs. Shipley's official denial of the passport.

comed the Olympic Games as an opportunity for international cooperation on the theme "let us struggle for peace." The Soviet speaker finished his address with prolonged applause from the audience—athletes of many nations, scribes of many nations, and residents of Helsinki—with the words:

"Long live friendship between nations and peace in all the world."

Commented Gordien, the Minnesota discus ace, "Well, that's a nice sentiment and I'm not mad at anybody."

Immediately after the ceremony Soviet athletes came over to chat with the Americans. They knew all about Fuchs' world record shotputting and pumped the former Yale star's hand vigorously in congratulations.

Soviet discus thrower Boris Matiev, a bespectacled giant, and Gordien, good naturedly compared the sizes of their hands. Nina Dunbadze, a city councillor of Tbilisi and famed woman's discus record holder, met the Americans and shook hands all around. In her

(Continued on Page 7)

## Daily Worker

Vol. XXIX, No. 140  
(8 Pages)

New York, Monday, July 14, 1952  
Price 10 Cents

## Korea Bombings Kill 2,000 Civilians, 18 Allied POWs

In bitter words, the Peiping Radio told the world yesterday that the second mass air strike by U. S. bombers in recent weeks left more than 2,000 civilians—men, women and children—buried in the wreckage left in burning Pyongyang, North Korea capital. It said 1,490 were wounded and 200 others

were missing.

The Peiping Radio also said that the big bombers had killed 13 allied POWs and wounded 72 more. How many of these were Americans, the broadcast did not state, but observers calculate that the number of Americans killed may be large proportionally since they constitute the main fighting force.

China's Foreign Minister Chou En-lei told the world in a special statement that these continuing mass raids amid the highly delicate secret truce negotiations at Panmunjom are intended to break up the talks.

Peiping said "peace hangs by a hair."

Chou accused the U.S. airmen of the "wanton strafing, killing and wounding" of Chinese civilians. Peiping Radio said eight U.S. F-86 jet fighters killed or wounded 49 residents at Antung.

"This is another serious and direct act of provocation following the bacteriological warfare which the U.S. Government has been using on a large scale in north-eastern China," the radio said.

It said Chou, speaking for the Government, "consider this latest act of provocation proof that the U.S. Government has the premeditated intention of wrecking the armistice negotiations and expanding the aggressive war in an attempt to jeopardize the peace in the Far East."

Press services noted that these

enormous air smashes at the North Korean and Chinese during the truce talks may herald new Yalu River raids along the Manchurian borders.

In fact, the Peiping Radio yesterday charged that eight Sabre jets had violated the Manchurian border killing 49 persons.

Political analysts are emphasizing that it is clear that certain Pentagon-Washington circles are fearful that the prisoner-exchange issue may be settled, bring a truce in Korea. To forestall any possible settlement, these analysts say, these huge raids are being unleashed to make any such agreement impossible.

The peril of the Korean war breaking out anew in full fury, with the danger of its spreading to China according to the MacArthur formula, is very acute because of these latest bombing raids.

It is obvious that a new wave of peoples protest is needed to forestall this terrible danger to the American people and the world.

## Want 'Worker' Subs to Answer Election Lies

"The people here are worried about the Truman-Eisenhower program of revising Nazi power; they need The Worker and Daily Worker to cut through the lies of the war-hungry press," a group of readers in the Northwest Bronx declared last week, as they met to plan participation in our summer circulation campaign.

They determined to get 75 Worker subscriptions within a few weeks, and to organize regular distribution of The Worker and Daily Worker in their community. By the beginning of October, they expect to be selling 100 Workers and 30 Daily Workers regularly.

Nationally, the circulation campaign calls for 8,500 Worker subs and 1,000 for the Daily Worker by Labor Day and large increases in bundle orders for both papers throughout the country.

The people must learn that Gen. Eisenhower is the candidate of Winthrop Aldrich of the

Chase National Bank and of the Morgan and Mellon interests, the Bronx readers agreed.

They must learn that his nomination is the most corrupt act of American life. For it means turning over the resources, manpower and the very lives of Americans to the financiers to be used by them to enlarge on their super-profits throughout the world.

"The Worker and Daily Worker are the finest means of letting the people know these truths, and many others they will have to discover during the election campaign," they decided. "We have too long ignored the need for spreading the circulation and influence of these papers."

"In the spirit of Daily Worker editor John Gates and former publisher Benjamin J. Davis, we will not allow reaction to intimidate us. The possibility for expanding circulation is great, and we are determined to realize it."

## Nelson in Virtual Solitary as He Awaits Bail Decision on Appeal

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, July 13.—Steve Nelson, heroic Communist leader, has begun serving his 20-year sentence in the vermin-infested cell in the Narcotics Division of the Allegheny County Prison. The former Commander of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade is in virtual solitary confinement in a cell

crawling with bed bugs and lice. And he is doomed to spend the next 12 months there, while

### Write or Wire

Steve Nelson's friends are writing and wiring Gov. John S. Fine to free the framed workers' leader by using his pardon power. Gov. Fine is in the Pennsylvania State Capitol in Harrisburg, Pa. Demands for bail for Nelson are being sent to District Attorney James Malone, Courthouse, Pittsburgh, Pa.

he is appealing his case, unless he wins the right to bail.

Steve's only contact with the

rest of the little prison world is through a tiny opening, a few inches wide, in a steel wire grating. This opening connects with the Psychopathic Division of the prison, where prisoners suffering from mental disorders are kept.

If Steve gets sick and wants to call a guard he has to shout through this tiny opening. The guard himself won't hear him. But one of the mentally sick prisoners may summon a guard if he feels like doing so.

Some of these psychopathic prisoners are very sick. They about at night. They belong in institutions for the mentally ill. But the rich State of Pennsyl-

vania is short of such places, so many are herded in wretched county prisons.

### THREE DAYS OF HELL

Pittsburgh's brave peace leader was thrown into this vile den last Thursday—three days ago—after he was sentenced by Judge Harry M. Montgomery, the vindictive leader of the "American Battling Communism" organization.

Until Steve was sentenced he was treated like other prisoners. He lived in a cell on one of the "ranges" described by Lloyd Brown in his powerful novel of Pittsburgh prison life—IRON CITY. Many of the other prison-

ers were workmen who had gotten in trouble. They fraternized with Steve and gave him their friendship and respect.

Steve is allowed no exercise. He is barred from the yard. He has to sweat it out in his tiny, filthy cell alone. That is very hard on this ex-steel worker and carpenter, who had begun to get back some pounds of bone and muscle that he of the powerful physique of 190 had before his recent automobile accident.

The one thing that hasn't changed is the food. Steve is still getting the tasteless, starch diet he had before. That means a quarter of

(Continued on Page 6)

## Ready Call to Steel Union's Policy Group

PITTSBURGH, July 13.—President Philip Murray of the CIO United Steelworkers prepared to call a meeting of the union's 170-man Wage Policy Committee Monday or Tuesday. The committee, which had authorized the 42-day-old strike, customarily ratifies all agreements and authorizes further moves. Reportedly before them would be a new "package" proposal by the industry to settle the nationwide steel strike.

The six major steel firms—Big Steel—have virtually been assured a \$5 a ton price increase by government stabilizers.

Details of the new offers were not disclosed.

## VICE PREMIER OF ISRAEL DIES

GENOA, Italy, July 13.—Eliezer Kaplan, Vice Premier of Israel, died today of a heart attack suffered just after the ship on which he traveled from Israel dropped anchor in port here. Kaplan, 61, was on his way to Switzerland for a rest. Until recently he had held the portfolio of Finance Minister.



## 30,000 SIGNED PETITION TO PUT PEACE ON THE BALLOT

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 13.—While insufficient signatures were obtained to put peace on the November ballot in the state of Washington through Initiative 183 the campaign on its behalf has laid the "foundations for a great, mass peace movement," the three Bellingham mothers told more than 60 undaunted peace workers just before the filing deadline.

Just before 5 p.m. Mondays a count showed 27,386 signatures in. Names continued to come in and within 24 hours the 30,000 mark had been exceeded. As only registered voters could sign it is estimated that well over 100,000 people had the issue discussed with them—a new high for peace activity in the state.

At the final mobilization President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson were apprised of the signature campaign by telegraph. The messages cited the campaign

### Is Basis for Peace Movement Say West Coast Mothers of GIs Who Sparked Drive

as reflecting the desire of the people for top level peace negotiations to end the threat of World War III.

Roy Everett, Seattle florist, and chairman of the Initiative 183 campaign lauded the workers for an outstanding job. The Bellingham mothers, Mrs. Patricia Cary, Mrs. Ruby Davis and Mrs. Mona Thomas, all with sons in the service, two in Korea, took a prepared statement to the press.

The mothers said they are "naturally disappointed" that the people will not have an opportunity to vote on the issue in November. But, they said, the experiences of the campaign shows that the people want "a foreign policy that makes positive and constructive efforts for world peace instead of seeking every excuse to increase

the production of armaments."

Thanking those who responded to their plea that the people make the initiative their own, the mothers said the response was "heart warming and many others would have rallied had we been able to reach them."

"But we were three housewives without funds and without organizations and unfortunately the newspapers and the radio maintained an almost unbroken silence. These powerful agencies of public information did not see fit to apprise the people of Init. 183 for the kind of public debate and discussion that such a vital question must have. After all the issue before us is life or death—not in a highway accident—but in the final tragedy of World War III with its atomic

and hydrogen bombs.

"We are proud, however, that out of Initiative 183 the foundations for a great, mass peace movement has well laid. For the first time thousands of people in churches, labor unions, civic groups and other organizations, have been brought together in the great cause of saving humanity from disaster on a world scale. We take a selfish pride in the fact that three women could start a movement that has already accomplished so much. We feel we have kept the faith—we feel we are worthy of the love and respect of our sons in foreign lands."

Dr. Willard Uphaus of New York, widely known Methodist minister and co-chairman of the American Peace Crusade, urged the people of Washington to "continue to build the edifice of peace on the foundations you have laid in the Init. 183 signature drive."

## U. S. Foils Bill At Strike-bound Texas Tin Plant

TEXAS CITY, Tex., July 13 (AP).—American taxpayers are footing the bill for a foreign-operated tin plant here which is trying to break a strike by the Oil Workers International Union.

The plant is owned by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. but is being operated by the Holland-owned Tin Processing Corp. on a cost-plus basis.

Employees of the company, represented by OWIU Local 449, have been on strike since June 2—and the U. S. government continues to pay the expenses of this foreign-owned firm even though the company is not producing an ounce of tin.

The dispute dates back to Oct. 1, 1951, when the employees served notice they wished to negotiate for pay increases under the terms of a wage reopener clause in the contract. After several weeks, Tin Processing promised it would go along with whatever pattern was set by other plants in the area. Local 449's members agreed and waited on settlements at the Pan American and Republic refineries in the area.

As the June 30 contract expiration date neared, the union met again with the company to submit proposed changes in the agreement. This time the company told the union it would negotiate only on a new contract, not on wages. Management denied ever promising to meet the industry pay raise pattern.

The strike followed. A spokesman for the local explained: "Tin Processing is determined to destroy the contract's value before it will even talk about wages. The company wants to throw out the seniority clause, delete the discrimination clause, destroy the layoff, recall and contracting clauses. Tin Processing also seeks to parlay the physical examination requirements into tools to get rid of the union leaders."

To counteract a smear campaign conducted in the press by the company, the local offered to debate the strike issues with management in City Hall before all the employees, their families and the public. The company turned down the offer.

## Woman Demo Candidate Asks Korea Cease-Fire

SEATTLE, July 13.—A seven-point program including an immediate cease-fire in Korea has been issued by Mrs. Alice Franklin Bryant, candidate for Democratic nomination

as congressman-at-large from Washington. Mrs. Bryant, author and lecturer, was a prisoner of the Japanese during World War II.

Supporters say Mrs. Bryant has already started an intensive campaign which will take her into every part of the state. Others seeking the Democratic congressional nomination at large are Frank Bell, wealthy eastern Washington rancher, and State Sen. Nat Washington of Ephrata.

"War is not inevitable unless people make it so by thinking it so," Mrs. Bryant's campaign literature states. "The fact that many consider war inevitable is traceable largely to the fear propaganda to make us willing to pay the high taxes required by the armament race."

"Mrs. Bryant," the literature says, "realizes that there is no entirely safe policy to follow. She believes the following measures offer the least danger and the most hope:

"1. An undercutting of the ap-

peal of communism by helping the people of the underdeveloped areas to help themselves.

"2. Persistent negotiations for an agreement on universal disarmament under inspection. (She does not advocate unilateral disarmament.)

"3. A strengthening of the United Nations through use and support of it.

"4. An offer of an immediate cease-fire in Korea with the prisoner-of-war issue to be discussed later.

"5. An immediate study of how best to change from a war to a peace economy.

"6. No universal military training.

"7. No increase in taxation."

Neither Bell nor Washington have announced their programs. Republican candidates for the state-wide congressional seat will probably include Albert Canwell of Spokane. He was chairman of the now defunct state witchhunt committee.

## NAACP ASKS DEMOS ACT ON PLANK GOP REJECTED

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The civil rights plank submitted to the Republican National Convention by the GOP resolutions committee is "essentially a states' rights plank," it was declared Friday by Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and chairman of the executive committee of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

"Whether it attracts any important support among Negro voters," Wilkins said, "depends in large measure upon the kind of platform the Democrats adopt in their coming national convention."

Meanwhile NAACP officials and other civil rights advocates prepared to return to Chicago to urge the Democratic National Convention to adopt the nine-point civil rights plank previously submitted to the Republican. Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, is scheduled to appear before the Democratic platform committee next Thursday.

Speaking not only for the NAACP, but also for the 54 national church, labor, civic, professional and fraternal organizations which comprise the Leadership Conference as well as for Negro organizations, White will urge the Democrats to incorporate in their platform a civil rights plank, calling for revision of Senate Rule 22 to permit imposition of cloture by majority vote; enactment of an FEPC bill with enforcement powers; elimination of segregation from all federally controlled or aided facilities, services and institutions; enactment of an anti-lynching bill; abolition of the polltax and protection of the right to vote; strengthening and expansion of the civil rights section of the Department of Justice; establishment of a permanent federal commission on civil rights; statehood for Alaska and Hawaii; and home rule for the District of Columbia.

White will also ask, on behalf of the Negro organizations, for a pledge to support non-segregation in all Federally-aided housing programs.

## Mrs. Bass Fights 'For the Things I Know Are Right'

By MICHAEL SINGER

When the great Negro scholar and leader Dr. W. E. B. DuBois told the Progressive Party convention in Chicago last week that Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass "represents black America and American womanhood," adding that "as if one crown of thorns were not enough, she dares wear two," he epitomized Mrs. Bass' candidacy as the vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party.

The 62-year-old Negro woman publisher, former western regional director for the Wendell Wilkie campaign, lifelong fighter against KKK and white supremacist terror, is the first Negro woman—the first woman—ever nominated by any party to the second highest post in the land. The echoes of the tremendous 20-minute demonstration by 2,500 delegates to the PP convention following her nomination had not died down before this inspiring orator and peace champion began charting her election tour.

It is an itinerary, a peace schedule, that would jar the fortitude of many a younger person. But there are no "pounger" fighters for peace, security and liberty than the vigorous candidate who rallies the people against the enslavers of today in the spirit of Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth.

The Progressive Party will bring her great acceptance speech to Americans, Negro and white, in a

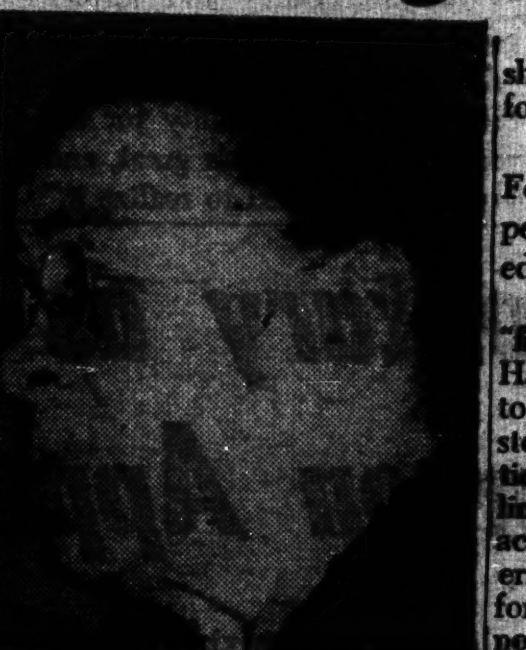
every corner of the nation. She began with her original text, itself a masterful, moving document, but later she departed from it (and we are thankful that a wonderful crew of technicians recorded every sound and syllable on tape now being processed) rising to heights of oratory not matched at the parley. She flung down a challenge to white supremacy and reaction that was so powerful, so poignant and filled with struggle that delegates wept with the shame of America's most horrible disgrace—the treatment of the Negro people.

### FOUND A HOME

In 1948, when the Progressive Party was born, Mrs. Bass told the convention, she found "for the first time in my life, a party that provided a home big enough for Negro and white, for native and foreign-born, to live and work together as equals." She helped to found that home and she "looked forward to a rest after 40 years of struggle; now perhaps I could retire."

But Mrs. Bass did not retire. "Could I leave off work when I saw that fascism, which had been wiped out abroad in World War II had taken root in my own country?" she asked.

"Could I step aside when cross-burned in Groveland, Florida? When a veteran was stoned because he tried to move his family into Cicero, Illinois? Could I turn a deaf ear when Willie McGee,



MRS. BASS

Rosa Lee Ingram and the Trenton Six were made into new Scottsboro cases? Could I sit quietly by while a Yonkers policeman killed Wyatt and James Blackall in Yonkers, and last week was acquitted?

### FIGHT FOR LIFE

"Where were the leaders of my party? Why was my president silent? Where was Estes Kefauver or Adlai Stevenson or Robert Taft or General Eisenhower, who now proclaim great friendship for my people, where were they then? To retire meant to leave the world to those who preach freedom but practice intolerance, deceit and hypocrisy."

To great applause she said that she and her running mate "fight for life."

"We stand above all, for peace. For Peace now in Korea and for peace for evermore," she declared.

Hailing her running mate, the "fine and brave attorney, Vincent Hallinan," Mrs. Bass paid tribute to the 2,500 delegates. "Striking steel workers are at our convention, farmers who pooled their limited resources to drive half across the continent, Negro fishermen from Virginia on strike for a living wage, women who do not wish to see their sons wasted in war. People of all color and beliefs have come to our convention in a Negro woman whose platform work out a program for peace. And they have asked me to answer the call of this party of progress."

"I ask you a question," she called out to the convention. "Can you imagine the party of Taft and Eisenhower and MacArthur calling upon a Negro woman to lead a struggle against high taxes and high prices and frozen wages? Can you conceive of the party of Truman, of Russell of Georgia, of Rankin of Mississippi, placing in nomination a Negro woman like myself, to carry on a battle for fair employment practices, against segregation and for full equality? Would the Demo-

### Banquet to Honor Rockwell Kent

A Rockwell Kent Testimonial Committee has been formed to honor one of America's foremost artists on his 70th birthday. The committee has announced a testimonial banquet for Aug. 26.

Officers of the committee are Louise Patterson and Rubin Saltzman, co-chairmen; Dave Greent, secretary; Hugo Celler, treasurer. Headquarters are at 80 East 11th St.



# NIXON: LABOR-HATING CAREER-MAN

By MICHAEL SINGER

To millions of American friends who vigorously champion the cause of peace and label that Republican vice-presidential candidate Sen. Richard M. Nixon has demagogically used is an effort and a desecration to pacifist ideals. For this 39-year-old McCarthy from California has all the non-Quaker, unfriendly, anti-humanitarian concepts of an atom bomb.

In his brief four years as a Congressman and nearly two years in the Senate, Sen. Nixon has become one of the most dangerous, war-whooping and witch-hunting politicians in the nation. He is the darling of the Imperial Valley strike-breakers and fascist vigilantes; fresh malleable putty hands of the political king-makers in Wall Street.

The Gaulster-makers of America already are moulding him in the image of a younger MacArthur who they hope to ride into the White House in 1956.

On Nov. 8, 1950 the New York Times, reporting on his race against Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, New Deal Democrat for the

U.S. Senate, said his "apparently successful campaign had its basis in efforts to convince the voters that Mrs. Douglas . . . has strong left-wing tendencies and sympathies and that her election would be a blow to Americanism."

The following day the New York Times reported that Mrs. Douglas had conceded defeat to the "young Republican Quaker who had campaigned almost exclusively on the issues of Communism."

On Dec. 4, a month before he would normally have taken his seat in the Senate, Nixon was sworn in to fill the seat left vacant by Sen. Sheridan Downey, Democrat, who resigned—and in that deal with the Truman Democrats Nixon took advantage of a month's "seniority" over the newly-elected Senators to grab up key committee assignments which the bipartisan manipulators already had polished up for the "promising" Senator. The California Republican was



NIXON

quickly taken in tow by the Senator from Formosa, William F. Knowland, the MacArthur echo whose insidious war role as an agent of the Chiang-China Lobby makes one of the despicable chap-

ters in the history of Congress.

But for four years before that Nixon had been learning his role well as a member of the House of Representatives.

With his star already polished and set well on the GOP horizon Nixon was an indefatigable stooge of the National Assn. of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce, endearing himself so much to the latter that in January 1948 it cited him as one of ten outstanding young men in the nation.

And why shouldn't the C. of C. embrace him? Hadn't Nixon in his first year as a congressman and a member of the House Labor Committee harass, and arrogantly challenge labor leaders like John L. Lewis and William Green at committee hearings?

Here was a really promising political neophyte!

Nixon, ambitious, aggressive, ruthless and reactionary, helped draft the Taft-Hartley Law. He was the junior sponsor of the infamous Mundt-Nixon law which in 1950 was to be incorporated in the

McCarren Internal Security Act. He was the stiletto man on the House Un-American Activities Committee, whose snarling contempt for Bill of Rights made him one of the first in Congress to demand—and win—jail citations for "unfriendly witnesses."

It was here that Nixon found his political forte—the ex-Navy veteran who would "save" America from "Communism."

He made the Alger Hiss case virtually his role raison d'être for the entire length of this savage anti-Communist, anti-democratic witch-hunt that won for him the salvos of fascist applause when the fantastic Whittaker Chamber "pumpkin" story was used to send the former Roosevelt State Department aide to prison.

But Nixon managed to show that merely hating democratic rights, due process of law and constitutional government, was only one facet of his reactionary program.

He voted to slash funds for (Continued on Page 6)

## TICKET IS PROOF WALL STREET RULES GOP, MARCANTONIO SAYS

The Republican nominations of Gen. Eisenhower and Sen. Nixon as their election standard-bearers "proves once again that the Chase National Bank and National City Bank never lost a Republican convention," Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party state chairman, said yesterday.

He said their nominations was a repeat of the 1940, 1944 and 1948 GOP conventions which emphasized "that big finance has an irredeemable mortgage on the Republican party." Every four years, added Marcantonio, "it increases the principal and augments the interest."

Winthrop Aldrich was the "undisputed boss of the convention and its mortgage collector," while Tom Dewey was "his assistant."

Recalling his own prediction made to the Progressive Party National Committee at the peace party's convention in Chicago that the Aldrich-Dewey-Wall Street team would nominate Eisenhower, Marcantonio declared it was "significant" that not only did the Repu-

blicans "swallow Eisenhower and Nixon" but the "brazen give-away on civil right."

"Not a word from Sen. Ives or that other Republican who calls himself a 'liberal,' Congressman Jacob Javits of New York. I suppose they will tell us now that they do not believe the platform goes far enough. The point is that they remained silent when the time and place to speak up was at the convention."

"They abandoned the Negro delegates and reneged on their pledges to the Negro people. This is symptomatic of a political party, including its alleged liberals, which is owned body and soul by the big financial groups of the country."

"What can the American people expect from all this except another war and depression?"

The A.L.P. leader declared that the Democratic Party "will offer no resistance to this" and in the 1952 campaign "will be the trailer attached to the Eisenhower-Nixon Republican machine."

## FOSTER SAYS WALL STREET PICKS SPEED-WAR NOMINEE

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

"General Eisenhower's nomination signifies the determination of big business to speed up the drive for world mastery," William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, declared Friday.

Foster's statement on nomination of the five-star general by the Republican convention was issued to all newspapers and press service at Communist Party's national headquarters in Manhattan.

"Eisenhower, fresh from lining up the lickspittle capitalist and social-democratic governments of Western Europe, is exactly the type of military-political leader desired by Wall Street today," Foster said. "For big business is clearly seeking to militarize the American people and to drag them into a war of conquest."

"In its coming convention the Democratic Party obviously also will pick a candidate with the same

outlook as Eisenhower's, for both parties are controlled by essentially the same monopoly groups."

"All this leaves the peace-loving Americans—particularly American labor and the Negro people—one alternative if they are to strike a real blow against the warmakers and for civil rights: support of the national candidates of the Progressive Party, Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta A. Bass, and support of coalition peace candidates on a congressional level."

## Union Denounces Denial of Relief to Steel Strikers

CHICAGO, July 13 (FP).—The United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, district council here denounced the Chicago Welfare Dept. for virtually barring relief assistance to striking steelworkers, who have gone without pay for six weeks. The council charged that Alvin

E. Rose, head of the department, is "more interested in obtaining the favor of bankers and big business than of working people for whose assistance the Welfare Dept. exists."

The mayor was asked by the UPWA council either to reverse Rose's starvation policies or remove him from office. The packinghouse workers moved to the defense of their fellow-unionists in the United Steelworkers after it was disclosed that of the thousands of strikers who have applied for help, only 328 have received any assistance.

Denied unemployment compensation, the steel strikers and their families are facing hunger, evictions and loss of furniture and other goods bought on the installment plan.

The Welfare Dept. has barred relief to most of the strikers on grounds that they do not qualify under the stringent pauper's tests and restrictions set up. The strikers must prove they are complete paupers, without any relatives from whom they can borrow, without insurance they can cash in or any possessions they can sell. They must get rid of telephone service, cars and TV sets and also fulfill long-term residence requirements.

If they are accepted, the strikers must work on dump-cleaning crews and other menial jobs. The maximum they can get is a weekly average of \$4.23 for food per person plus enough carfare to get

them to the city work projects. The department refuses to pay any rent.

The Community Fund, to which

unions and the steelworkers have contributed generously in the past, has offered services but no financial help to the strikers.

## Greet Japanese Communists On Their 30th Anniversary

Fraternal greetings to the Japanese Communist Party on its 30th anniversary were sent Friday by the Communist Party of the U.S.A., in a cable to Tokyo signed by the national committee by William Z. Foster, CP chairman.

The cable said: "National committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., salutes great heroic Communist Party of Japan on its 30th anniversary. We Communists and more and more non-Communist workers in our land recognize the significant struggles of the Japanese people for national independence and democratic liberties, a struggle which your great Party is leading to victory. Your heroism under brutal police suppression is an inspirational to our people in these days of increased error and violence here."

"We unequivocally oppose the harsh San Francisco Treaty and Security Pact which Wall St. imperialism imposed on Japan in order to transform your country to

the status of a colonial dependency. We deplore the now attempts by feudal and militarist circles in your country, operating under protection of our imperialist ruling clique, to reinstitute conditions of fascist thought control and terror in Japan, to cut Japanese people off from her natural allies in China, Soviet Union and other countries of Asia and to drag the country into new suicidal aggression."

"We American Communists recognize our special responsibility to organize the rising peace sentiment of our people into a powerful force to check Wall Street's drive towards war and fascism, to prevent it from enslaving other peoples and nations and help to realize a Five-Power Peace Pact."

"We American Communists recite the unity of Negro and white in the fight for full equality and national liberation for the Negro people and to advance the cause of working-class emancipation."

"Fraternal greetings to your valiant leaders and members."

## Mrs. Bass Wires Eisenhower: Repudiate Bigot McCarthy

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Negro woman vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, wired Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower Friday, urging him to repudiate Sen. Joseph McCarthy, the "No. 1 bigot in our public life."

"There are," said Mrs. Bass' wire, "wide and irreconcilable differences between the Progressive Party and Republican Party platform, but on this statement contained in the Republican Party platform all good citizens can agree: 'We condemn bigots who infect class, racial and

religious prejudice into public and political matters. Bigotry is Un-American and a danger to the Republic.'"

"We urge you to give meaning

to this pledge by immediately issuing a statement repudiating Sen. Joseph McCarthy and asking for his defeat. No candidate should want or accept the support of this

No. 1 bigot in our public life. Platform words must be judged by deeds and candidates' actions. "You cannot both reject prejudice and accept the support of Sen. McCarthy."

## Coast Painters Win \$2.60 Hourly Scale

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13 (FP).—Members of the Bro. of Painters (AFL) in six counties won a 15c hourly raise, bringing their pay scale up to \$2.60. They also won an employer contribution of 7c per worker per hour to a welfare fund. Both gains were retroactive to June 1.



## CRC Leaders Map Repeal Of Smith Bill

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, July 13.—A new phase of its campaign for repeal of the Smith-Act was launched by the Civil Rights Congress by a meeting of its national committee which ended here today.

The board strongly backed up executive secretary William L. Patterson's call for strengthening the unity of white workers and the Negro people around the CRC's major campaigns "of which the most important is repeal of the Smith Act."

Reacting to the news of the 20-year prison sentence against Steve Nelson under the Pennsylvania Sedition Act, the CRC board demanded of Gov. John S. Fine that he grant Nelson full amnesty at once.

The board appealed directly to the Pennsylvania governor who is attending the Republican national convention here.

A call for aid to the striking steelworkers was sounded by the CRC board in a warning that the threat to use the Taft-Hartley Act against the strikers "is indicative of the attack on the civil rights on all of labor and the people in general."

The board meeting also underscored its campaigns for the freedom of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, Negro frameup victim in Georgia, and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who face execution.

The new Smith Act repeal campaign, coupled with the demand for amnesty of the Smith Act victims, will begin on Sept. 1 and culminate in a national civil-rights conference in January.

The board planned to inject the Smith Act issue boldly into the national election campaign and into the congressional campaigns in the various districts, reaching a climax when the new Congress convenes.

Organizational secretary Aubrey Grossman emphasized the CRC's approach to the development of parallel and united action by conservative organizations which have spoken out against McCarthyism and the Smith Act.

Highlights of the CRC's independent campaign will be:

1. The issuance of 500,000 leaflets on the Smith Act, with especially large quantities containing appeals to labor, the Negro people and the Jewish community.

2. A petition campaign to get 50,000 signatures calling for Smith Act repeal and directed to congressmen and other leading candidates for political office.

3. A series of mass rallies, shop gate meetings, radio programs conducted by CRC chapters centering around the Smith Act.

The board also called for the formation of "Repeal Committees" in shops and local unions, with special attention to the unions under conservative leadership.

It was decided to open a drive for the additional sale of 100,000 copies of "We Charge Genocide," the CRC petition to the United Nations.



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## World of Labor

by George Morris



### Jerome's Book a Fine Addition to Labor Library

J. V. JEROME'S NOVEL, "A Lantern for Jeremy," provided the most enjoyable weekend of reading I have had in a long time. This book is the latest issued by Masses & Mainstream.

Before reading it, I was a bit skeptical of the book. It seemed strange that in these stormy days a writer of the U. S. should go to a small Polish town of 50 years ago for his book's setting. But that doubt soon disappeared as Jerome skillfully and colorfully unfolded the life and people of this little Jewish town as seen through the eyes of a boy.

It is a beautifully written book. The characters are carefully drawn to the minutest detail, with a warmth that could come only from one who knew and lived the lives of these people. How else could one picture the many-sided life of such a town—the backwardness, misery, superstitions, tragedies as well as the ferment of progressive influence, struggle and the buildup of the combative forces in pre-revolutionary Russia that exploded into the great upheavals that followed?

What you get as you are drawn into the life of this little town is not just a picture of the struggle within it, but you feel the effect of the iron heel of Czarism and what it meant—

something those who are today advocating a war upon the Soviet Union try to get us to forget.

BUT I WAS ALSO STRUCK in Jerome's book by something that has a close kinship to our labor movement. The book gives us a fine description of not only the movement against czarism but especially of the class struggle within the industrial life of the little town, and how that struggle merged with the struggle against czarism.

The setting for Jerome's book could have just as well been in any of the hundreds of other similar Jewish towns of old Russia, Ukraine, Poland, Galicia, Lithuania or Byelorussia. It is precisely from those towns that America received the bulk of its Jewish immigrants during the first and second decades of this century. And it is those seekers of freedom and opportunities for a new life who provided the main mass base and foundation for a group of unions in this country—notably in the ladies' and men's garment trades, furriers, hatters, some building trades and others.

SOME MONTHS AGO I listened to a lecture arranged by the Jewish Historical Society, given by Selig Perlman of Wis-

consin University, one of John R. Commons' group of writers on labor history. Himself once an immigrant from Czarist Russia, Perlman forgot entirely what the Jewish newcomers of that period meant to American labor.

He advanced the theory that it is the "Jewish unions" that have pioneered class collaboration and "scientific management" policies for American trade unions. His proof was David Dubinsky and the late Sidney Hillman.

These men, who came up out of the ranks of Jewish workers of precisely such towns as those pictured by Jerome, are, indeed, best known for introducing time-study forms and compulsory arbitration policies in their unions. But it is preposterous to say that these men personified the tens of thousands of Jewish workers whose unions they control bureaucratically.

Their class collaborationism was not brought from across. On the contrary, they succeeded in building a base of some followers who submitted to the class collaborationism that was already prevalent in America.

For every Dubinsky there is also a Ben Gold or an Irving Potash, who translated the spirit they brought with them into a fighting unionism among the Jewish workers.

In recent years, the ideologists of the Dubinskys and the Jewish Daily Forward have been striving to rub out the true history and spirit of the Jewish unionists of America, and the fact that they provided a channel for militancy and progressivism in American labor. Jerome's novel takes us back to one of those little towns—to some of the source waters of this stream of militancy and progressivism.

## Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

### Japan's Future and The Communists

NOT UNTIL TODAY, in all the 2,000 proud years of the Japanese state, has Japan been a colonial dependency, its territory the staging ground of foreign troops and machines, its resources controlled by foreign capital, and its people doubly bled and sweated by parasites at home and abroad. So that the aim of all popular struggle in Japan today is two-fold—national independence and freedom from oppression for the poor.

What does this mean to us—to average American men and women who work for a living and want to live as well and as long as we can?

Well, our government and the Wall Street bankers who control it have placed this yoke of colonialism on the Japanese people. Under the "administrative agreement" based on the San Francisco "peace treaty" and "security pact," they falsely declare they "undertake the responsibility to defend Japan" until such time as they decide that Japan is capable of defending itself.

But this gibberish about "responsibility" is the hoary hokum with which every imperialist parasitic clique has sought to justify its subjection and despoilation of its victims. While the hoax of Japan's needing to be "defended" serves as a pretext for maintaining foreign troops in Japan and remilitarizing the country. It is safe to say that no Wall Street-controlled Washington government will ever consider Japan capable of defending itself—never so long as Wall

Street squeezes super-profits from Japan's land and people.

All this brings the Japanese people into head-on conflict with Wall Street imperialism. And since late 1951, following the San Francisco meeting, more than four million Japanese workers have been involved in strikes and demonstrations directed against Wall Street. Today, the Japanese people's struggles are mounting to ever higher levels of mass political activity and militancy.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY of Japan is the chief organizer of these militant struggles. And this fact contains both instruction for us Americans and a portent for the future of Japan.

This great Communist Party celebrates its 30th anniversary tomorrow, July 15, 1952. For 23 years it was forced into illegality. During this time its membership never exceeded 1,000 persons. Its leaders were again and again entombed in prison, some perishing there, others spending as many as 20 years before their release. But today, seven years after V-J Day, the Japanese Communists number several hundred thousand. In 1949, the Party polled three million votes, won 35 seats in Parliament, published a total of 5,000 newspapers and journals.

Now again the Yoshida regime, agent of the Japanese

landlords, bankers and militarists and of Wall Street imperialism as well, is attempting to suppress the Communist Party, using fascist laws, fascist mob action, and the force and violence of the state power backed by our "defense forces." But something new exists today.

In the 23 years during which the Japanese landlords, bankers and militarists suppressed the Communist Party, they also destroyed all the liberties of the Japanese people and dragged them into suicidal aggressions which led to the loss of Japan's national independence. The Japanese people have put two and two together. They have realized the connection between their own vital individual and national interests and the rights of Communists. So today, they refuse to allow the Communists to be outlawed. They view attacks on the Communists as attacks on themselves.

This unity of the Japanese people and the Japanese spells defeat for the schemes of Wall Street imperialism in the Far East. It is the guarantee of the Japanese people's regaining of their national independence.

How does this affect us average Americans? If we allow ourselves to be accomplices of Wall Street in an effort to keep Japan subjected, it can only hurt us. It will cost us more sacrifices in taxes, thought-control and possibly blood. Our true individual and national interest is identical to that of the Japanese people. Peace and the national liberation of Japan serve the interests of both peoples.

## Letters from Readers

### For Unity Against McCarthyism

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

The warm greeting with which you heralded the appearance of the special civil liberties issue of The Nation in your editorial of July 2 entitled "Foley Square One Year Later" must be welcomed by all progressives.

"How Free Is Press?" The Nation's issue of June 28, appears at an extremely timely moment.

The Subversive Activities Control Board hearings have just ended. The Board will undoubtedly find the Communist Party the "agent of a foreign government" and prepare its attacks upon those organizations so arbitrarily and unconstitutionally declared subversive by our attorney general.

That other subsidiary of the McCarran Congressional group, the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security, has widened its attack on Owen Lattimore to include the Rosenwald Fund and the Rockefeller Foundation.

These ostensibly legal proceedings cannot be separated from the acts of violence which they incite. I note on the front page of your Thursday edition the latest attempt to bomb the home of a Negro seeking to escape from the evils of the ghetto.

There is no doubt in my mind of the relation of these things nor of the fact that they are storm warnings which presage the coming of an unprecedented wave of terror.

I am extremely hopeful that your statement,

"We believe that if the scores of labor, church, Negro and labor groups which have denounced the raids on our freedoms were to find some way to act together, to consult, or deliberate on united or common action, that this would spur the people's resistance to McCarthyism enormously," will be taken seriously even by those without deep sympathy for your press.

That get-together, the unity of all those who recognize the lateness of the hour, is a matter of decisive importance. It would be well if all your readers began to contact their friends on as broad a basis as possible, giving concrete expression to your idea.

Your idea can become part of a people's election program. Such a meeting, held before the November elections, would have a marked influence upon the incoming Congress if out of it came only a minimum program of action.

I believe that the McCarran group are preparing their lists for the concentration camps—which they have helped bring into existence. These gentlemen know where they are going and what they want. It is time that the progressives acted in concert.

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON,  
 National executive secretary,  
 Civil Rights Congress.



COMING in the weekend WORKER  
 The Progressive Path . . . By Michael Singer



## EISENHOWER'S PATH

WALL STREET PUSHED the button for Eisenhower. That meant that Eisenhower would win the GOP nomination. And that is how it turned out.

The King-maker in the GOP convention was that cold-eyed Rockefeller billionaire, Winthrop Aldrich.

Aldrich was acting as the direct spokesman for the biggest, most decisive financial oligarchs in the nation—the Morgan-Rockefeller banks. The Midwest banking combines backing Taft could not lick this more powerful financial oligarchy.

This is the aggregation which called all the shots in Truman's Cold War. This is the mob which is tying the USA into a war alliance with the Hitler Nazis and restoring the military power of the Hirohito Pearl Harbor criminals. It is the crowd which hated the New Deal gains won by the Labor-FDR coalition in the 1930s. It is the union-hating crew which now, through the Steel Trust, is trying to strangle the strike of the 600,000 CIO steel workers and launch economic and political war on the whole labor movement, all working class parties and groups.

The program of the Aldrich-Dulles Wall Street cabal that decided that Eisenhower must at all costs be the GOP candidate is a program of a more rapid march down the path to fascist and racist reaction and world war. That is, if they can by-pass the people.

Eisenhower is the "front" for the most rabid, ruthless, pro-fascist reactionaries in the country. That is why the political gangster, McCarthy, gave him his enthusiastic blessing. That is why the pro-Nazi Taft forces and the spread-the-war MacArthur forces will find no difficulty in pushing Eisenhower for the Presidency.

That Eisenhower personally demanded on his ticket the professional witchhunter, Nixon of the Un-American Committee and actual author of the present McCarran police-state "registration" law, shows where Eisenhower intends to drive the United States.

WHY DID THE CUNNING Wall Street calculators who pulled the wires in the hotel rooms, who brandished the threats of economic reprisals, loss of patronage, jobs, contracts, etc., so insistently demand Eisenhower?

After all, Taft had proclaimed his essential agreement with the Dulles-Eisenhower foreign policy.

The reason must be sought in the Wall Street decision that Eisenhower is the more persuasive mask for their common pro-war, pro-fascist policy. The bankers have looked at the growing world mass opposition to the Korean war; they have seen the nationwide anxiety and unrest over any spreading of the war. They know that they face an America where growing symptoms of economic crisis are barely hidden by the ever-rising armaments spending financed by the tax-looting of wages and savings. Wall Street and the Pentagon need a "face," a skilled demagogue, a pretender to "above-the-battle" purity, a fascist-style demander of "national unity" for war.

In picking him, Wall Street wants to signal to the Bonn Nazis, and to all the fascist and quisling regimes from the Atlantic to the Far East, that the Pentagon is pushing full speed ahead with its conspiracy for world war. It is a warning of new pressure and repressions against the peoples of Western Europe, reluctant to march to war.

TO ACCOMPLISH THIS TASK, Eisenhower is going to start pouring out his pre-written speeches emphasizing "spiritual rebirth" and "the need for sacrifice" and how much he wants "true peace based on justice." He will start the old siren song of the "community of interests" of Wall Street and Labor. He will strive to reassure the nation that he is not what he obviously is—the handpicked office boy of the Wall Street banks—but a "middle-of-the-roader" as against the "Socialism" of his rivals and the "communism" of peace. He will strive to appear as the "reasonable" candidate described by Walter Lippmann and also as the trusted agent of McCarthyism which backs him. The country can expect a new high in cynical and deceitful demagoguery concealing on-to-war poison.

BUT THE PEOPLE'S JOB is to tear his mask off, to rally their growing strength in defense of their faltering liberties, their trade unions, their right to strike, their wages, their struggle for Negro-white equality, and, above all, for peace and American-Soviet negotiation on all questions dividing the world. Just how best to achieve this, in the face of the bi-partisan armaments policy, is what all people's organizations, trade unions, etc., should meet together and discuss now.



## Raw Materials 'Shortage' A Hoax of Monopolists

By Labor Research Association

THE CLAIM of a raw materials shortage in the United States is the latest technique that the spokesmen of the American monopolies are developing to explain the world-wide economic and political penetrations of American corporations. The so-called shortage is supposed to grow much more acute.

Seemingly impressive data on the likelihood of increased U. S. consumption of raw materials in the next 25 years was very obligingly contributed by the President's Materials Policy Commission in the first volume of its report, recently issued.

The big - business - dominated group (headed by William S. Paley, chairman of the Board of Columbia Broadcasting System) assumed that in the world of the future, as in the world of today, the U. S. would remain the exclusive manufacturing center, surrounded by dependent, raw-material supply satellites, all of them, of course, members of the phony "free world." (The rest of the world is "lost," according to the Hoovers, MacArthurs, Tafts, Eisenhowers and Trumans, to socialist "slavery.")

The "trend toward greater imports [of raw materials—LRA] seems inescapable," the report declares. It contends that interchange of commodities between industrial nations and resource-rich but relatively underdeveloped nations will, naturally, take place to the tremendous advantage of each. (Defense Production Record, 6/26.)

THIS IS ALSO the basic assumption of Truman's Point Four Program—that the United States will continue to expand its industrial position while the rest of the world sends its cheap raw materials to the U. S. in U. S. ships, insured by U. S. insurance companies, and finally paid for with U. S. manufactured goods bearing monopoly price tags.

Yet this is only half the story. The alleged raw materials shortage is used currently by the defenders of the billion dollar corporations to justify belligerent American intervention all over the world.

For instance, Hanson Baldwin, N. Y. Times writer on military affairs, asserts: "From a 'have' nation, rich in natural resources, we are becoming a 'have not' nation,

dependent in part or wholly upon sources beyond our frontiers for the uranium, columbium, oil, minerals and other products essential to industrialized economy... this means that... 'The Strategy of Raw Materials' will become a more and more dominant factor in the formulation of a sound politico-military policy." (N.Y. Times, 7/3.)

And Baldwin makes it very clear where the "Strategy of Raw Materials" leads: "Control of the seas, which means control of the air above them and the surface beneath is fundamental if foreign raw materials are to be imported to this country. And protection of the vital overseas sources of raw materials by all forms of military power—air power, guided missiles, ground power, fortifications and naval forces—is an essential part of any sound American strategy."

THE "AMERICAN CENTURY" boosters are taking a page from Hitler's book. The Nazis, among other tactics, used to employ every inducement to increase their population. Then they would demand increased "living space" (lebens-

raum) for their expanding population.

U. S. monopolies, battenning on cold war, colonial wars, and localized hot wars, are devouring larger and larger chunks of the world's raw materials for war production and in stockpiling for war. These same monopolies are using their war-inspired and war-swollen raw materials demands to take over legally or forcibly the raw material-producing areas of the world.

With the exception of some few items which could easily be obtained through the normal, peaceful channels of world trade, there is no shortage of raw materials looming in the U. S. What is threatening the peace of the world and the well-being of the United States is the war economy, the American-inspired blockade of East-West trade and the philosophy (and practice) that only the U. S. should be industrialized.

These are the obstacles that stand in the way of an increased standard of living for all Americans. The raw materials shortage scare is in large measure a deliberately concocted hoax.

### COURT RULING ON PASSPORTS BLOW AT STATE DEPT EDICTS

WASHINGTON, July 13 — A ruling by a three-man special federal court that the State Department lacks power to revoke passports on the "bald statement" that it is in the "best interests of the nation" was hailed by civil rights attorneys as a possible means for ending the department's arbitrary rule over travel abroad by Americans.

It's 2 to 1 decision, the court ruled that the holder of a passport is entitled to a hearing at which he may refute charges against him before the passport is invalidated. Attorneys said the same decision might affect refusal by the department to grant passports.

The majority opinion said the State Department "cannot hide behind the claim of inherent power," by the President to deprive a citizen of his constitutional rights.

The three-man court was set up to test the law giving the secretary of State power to issue passports "under such rules as the President may designate and prescribe." The majority held the law constitutional but said it had been administered in such a way as to deprive citizens of their right to due process of law. Judges Richmond B. Keen-

and Edward M. Curran of the U.S. district court signed the majority opinion. Judge Charles Fahy of the U.S. court of appeals dissented on the ground the court had no jurisdiction.

#### ANNE BAUER CASE

The case was brought by the American Civil Liberties Union in behalf of Anne Bauer, a naturalized citizen working as a freelance writer in France. Her passports was revoked June 4, 1951, without notice or reason, and the department refused to revalidate it except for her return home.

The majority opinion said freedom to travel abroad is an "attribute of personal liberty" and added: "Especially is this true today when modern means of transportation has made the world easily accessible and when the executive and legislative departments of our government have encouraged a welding together of nations and free intercourse of our citizens with other friendly countries."

"Personal liberty to go aboard is particularly important to an individual whose livelihood is dependent upon the right to travel," the opinion continued. The majority (Continued on Page 6)



## Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)  
the Federal rent control agency.  
He voted for an end to price control.

He voted to slash housing appropriations to 5,000 units annually for the entire nation.

He voted to end federal welfare grants and to penalize relief clients by branding their names in public lists.

He called the proposed federal health program "Communist" and railed against it on the floor.

He voted against flood control.

He voted to give the offshore oil lands to the states—a billion dollar booty to the oil monopolists and a blow to the consumers.

He supported the MacArthur-Truman-Dulles extension of the Korean war to Manchuria and applauded every threat to drop the atomic bomb on Asia.

He voted for and pressed unstintingly for every repressive piece of legislation to smash the unions, curb civil rights, deport, imprison and fire from jobs all who speak up for peace.

On April 13, 1949, speaking at Town Hall on "Communists and Legislation," the Republican vice-presidential candidate and then the congressional co-author of the Mundt-Nixon bill, said:

"Both the President and the Administration (they hadn't gone far enough to suit Mr. Nixon—M.S.) owe a solemn duty to the American people to give the problem of controlling Communist activities in the United States the serious consideration that it deserves . . ."

So Mr. Nixon proposed that "espionage laws be brought up to date," that American Communists "be denied passports," that national and state government positions "be denied to them and drive them into the open by requiring registration of Communists and Communist-front groups."

This is the man the Republicans nominated as their vice-presidential candidate.

It might just as well have been Sen. Joseph L. McCarthy.

As a matter of fact, it was Joseph L. McCarthy—with another name.

## Nelson

(Continued from Page 1)  
a pound of white bread and some cereal for breakfast; another quarter of a pound of bread and some soup, etc. for lunch, and another quarter pound of bread and some boiled potatoes and a little bolo, gna, etc., for supper.

The attitude of the guards has changed, however, and for the worse. They are sly and intimidating today.

### MUSMANNO BEHIND IT

"I can feel the fascist influence of Judge Musmanno in the treatment I am getting," said Steve to an attorney. "This is the way anti-fascist prisoners were treated by Mussolini. And Musmanno was a pupil of the fascists in Rome."

Musmanno, now a State Supreme Court justice, personally raided Communist headquarters, the day Nelson and James Dolson and Andy Onda were arrested, like a common con. He later had his friend Judge Montgomery assigned to the job of railroading Nelson. And he is power among the prison officials.

Nelson meanwhile is fighting for his constitutional right to freedom on bail pending appeal. The fight for bail will be taken to the State Superior and Supreme Courts if necessary.

The Civil Rights Congress is determined not to let Nelson suffer the fate of the four victims of the New Kensington picket line frame-up. These workers, it will be remembered, had to spend 10 months in the Allegheny County Workhouse at Ryeview before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court reversed the 3 and 4 year terms against them.

## STOOLIE FORCED TO ADMIT CP IS NOT SECRET PARTY

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By HARRY RAYMOND

Continued cross-examination Friday of FBI informer John Lautner by defense attorney Frank Serri in the trial of the 15 New York Communists blew sky-high the prosecution's claim that the Communist Party is a secret conspiracy.

Lautner admitted there was nothing secret about the Hungarian language Marxist school he said he attended here in 1930. He admitted the school was advertised in Hungarian language newspapers.

In fact, the Communist Party national training school that the witness said he attended in 1941 used essentially English editions of the same textbooks used in the Hungarian language class. The prosecution had claimed these schools were part of the base of a "secret" conspiracy to teach "violent overthrow of the government."

Serri's questions went directly to this charge of secrecy. The lawyer wrung from the witness the admission that in Detroit, Cleveland and New York the party operated as did other political parties, from headquarters in office buildings and held meetings in public, ran candidates for public office and used "all channels of public information it could use and pay for to win support."

Q. When you were a section organizer your duty was to bring the program and policies of the party to the people in the neighborhood?

A. That's right.  
The witness was questioned about a time he and a group of party workers were attacked when they held a meeting in Manhattan in support of a laundry workers' strike.

Q. Force and violence was used against you that day wasn't it?

A. Oh, yes.  
Lautner admitted that when he was a party section organizer in 1936, he put the address of the party headquarters on all leaflets issued by the party. He answered in the affirmative when Serri asked if neighborhood workers came to the section headquarters to discuss their problems.

Q. They knew when you were speaking to them you were speaking as a member of the Communist Party?

A. Yes, they did.

Q. When you asked people to join the Communist Party did any ever tell you they liked the program but said: "I'm afraid of losing my job if I join?"

A. That happened.

Q. Did you tell such a member you would conceal the fact that he was a party member?

A. Yes, we did that.

Q. In other words, you cooperated to protect him against loss of his job?

A. Yes.

Q. You felt it was a real duty and obligation on your part to protect him?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever suggest use of an assumed name?

A. Yes.

Q. To protect the person?

A. Yes.

Q. You felt that since they were exercising a political right you did your best to protect that political right?

A. Yes, the party did that.

Q. And you did that as a member of the party?

A. Yes.

### ATTACKS ON MEETINGS

Serri showed Lautner several newspaper reports describing violent attacks made against party meetings and the wrecking of the home of a party official. The lawyer showed by his questioning that steps taken to conceal the party affiliation of many of its members were quite properly taken to protect them in their lawful activities against violence and

other forms of reprisals and persecution.

The lawyer reminded the witness of how a campaign of terror and persecution was launched against 10,000 persons in West Virginia who signed Communist Party nominating petitions in 1940.

Q. Wasn't that movement started by the Dies Committee denouncing those people who signed the petitions?

A. The Dies Committee sent a letter to everyone who signed that petition asking if they knew what they were signing.

Q. In substance telling they shouldn't do that?

A. That's right.

A. They said these people had no right to vote in the primaries because they signed the Communist positions.

Lautner admitted that the attorney who defended persons persecuted for signing the petitions "had to run away" to avoid violent attacks.

Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks objected to questions by the defense lawyer about the stabbing of Robert Thompson, New York party chairman, and about an attempted assault against Thompson's seven-year-old daughter.

Serri told the court this had to do with Lautner's earlier testimony that the party had assigned bodyguards to Thompson and other party leaders.

"Unless that testimony about the bodyguards is developed it will leave the impression of some violent organization," the lawyer argued. "We should be permitted to paint in the picture of why Thompson had to have a bodyguard."

Judge Edward J. Dimock permitted questions. Lautner said he remembered that Thompson was stabbed and beaten in Queens in September, 1948, and his home was invaded two months later by a private detective who attempted an attack on his daughter two months later.

Lautner remembered that Thompson had been assigned a bodyguard, but he had difficulty in remembering whether the bodyguard was assigned before or after the stabbing.

## Enrollment For Jeff School All This Week

Enrollment for short-term morning and evening courses in various fields of Marxism-Leninism will continue all this week at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Monday evening courses and their respective teachers include: "World Politics" (John Pittman), "Science of Society" (Dorothy Strange), "The Negro Question" (Rosalie Berry), "White Chauvinism" (Dollie Mason), "Marxism and Religion" (Howard Selsam), and "Proletarian Fiction in the 1930's" (Russell Ames)—all beginning at 6:00 or 6:30 P.M.

Monday evening courses beginning at 8:15 P.M. includes "Introduction to Marxism Philosophy" (Howard Selsam), "Marxism and the Jewish Question" (Eli Katz), and "Pavlov and Freudianism" (Joseph Nahem).

The second in a series of one-week morning courses, beginning at 9:30 A.M. Monday, is "Political Economy I: Wages, Prices and Profits", taught by Doxey Wilkerson.

Class admission cards for summer courses may be purchased at the Jefferson School, 10th Street and 6th Avenue.

## Find Different Day Camp for Larry Winston

Five year old Larry Winston, who was expelled from the Cricklewood Day Camp as a result of F.B.I. pressure upon the camp owners, is attending a different day camp, as are the children whose parents had withdrawn them from Cricklewood in protest against the rejection of Larry.

A spokesman for the families of the Smith Act victim announced, however, that the campaign of protest against the continued harassment of Smith Act families and children will continue. "The experience of the family of Henry Winston, leading Negro Communist leader," said the committee, "is but one of the most recent of a number of incidents of persecution of the children and families of a number of men and women who are being persecuted, hounded, and prosecuted under the thought-control provisions of the Smith Act."

"We feel the immediate acceptance of young Larry Winston into another day camp confirms our confidence that decent-minded Americans will not be intimidated and will not tolerate this type of police-state victimization of children for the political beliefs of their fathers."

The families of the Smith Act victims have also called for a sustained campaign of protest to the office of the F.B.I. in New York to Edward Scheidt, 290 Broadway; REctor 2-3500, and to J. Edgar Hoover, Department of Justice, F.B.I., Washington, under whose direction the surveillance and harassment of these families is being conducted.

## Negro M.D.s Win Fight in D. C.

WASHINGTON, July 13—The District of Columbia Medical Society last week announced that for the first time it will admit qualified Negro physicians to membership. The announcement climaxed an intensive three-year fight by a committee of the D.C. Medico-Chirurgical Society, headed by Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy at Howard University and chairman of the National Medical Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Private hospitals in Washington require that doctors be members of the District Medical Society before they can be placed on the visiting staffs.

When Dr. Cobb became president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society in 1945, the organization began a concerted attack on discrimination against Negroes in the District's health facilities. Dr. Cobb hailed the District Medical Society's decision and said that his society hopes other barriers in the District against equal medical care for Negroes will soon fall.

## Classified Ads

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## Passports

(Continued from Page 5)  
ity held that a court hearing was not necessary but merely an administrative hearing in which the elements of fair play was present. Fair notice and the opportunity to be heard before judgment is reached are essential, the judges held.

"This court," the opinion continued, "is not willing to subscribe to the view that the executive power includes any absolute discretion which may encroach on the individual's constitutional rights or that Congress has the power to confer such absolute discretion. must be administered, not arbitrarily, the regulation of passports. We hold that, like curtailments of personal liberties for the public rarely and capriciously, but fairly, applying the law equally to all citizens without discrimination and with due process adapted to the exigencies of the situation."

### GOVT. MAY APPEAL

The case may be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court directly. Attorneys said the decision casts a new light on all passport cases, including those which have been the subject of much national indignation in recent months. Scores of progressives and labor leaders have been balled back home or refused passports without reason by the State Department. Recent congressional hearings have revealed the department was trying to cancel several hundred additional passports of persons now aboard. Distinguished American churchmen, scientists and artists have been denied the right to travel.

The arbitrary action has led Sen. Wayne Morse (R-Ore) to conduct a fight on the floor of the Senate to force the department to hold passport hearings.

The court decision was the second major defeat for the State Department in recent weeks. It had been forced to apologize to Owen Lattimore, Far East expert of Johns Hopkins University, for having issued an order to customs agents to prevent his leaving the country. That action was taken on a phony tip from a Seattle travel agent to the Central Intelligence Agency that Lattimore was planning to go to Russia.



## Shopper's Guide

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# October in 'Freedom' Land

By AARON KRAMER

(1)  
Dragging a shroud of leaves across the land  
October rides now in a hearse of wind.  
The birds that should be singing  
a requiem, are gone.  
The bells, that slowly should be clanging,  
are silent, every one.  
And I would like to ask the frantic trees  
whose funeral it is.

The shades go down, and though no telltale  
wreath  
hangs on the doors, it is a giant death.  
And though I hear no wailing,  
nor see a sorrowing face,  
in all this land there stands no dwelling  
exempted from the loss.  
And I would like to ask the broken trees  
whose burial it is.

(2)  
Those dreams that used to ravage me at night:  
of uninvited boots upon the stairs,  
of horsehooves reaching bodies that I love,  
of friends becoming fiends with fiery claws.  
—those dreams I dream no more. For in the bright  
landscapes of my own city's favorite squares  
all eyes can see what I was frightened of.  
My nightmares now are published and called laws.

(3)  
Since dungeon-doors are opened  
for men no worse than me,  
and by tomorrow morning  
who knows where I may be,

I kiss my wife more slowly  
than those who've done no crime,  
and clutch my children's laughter  
as for the final time.

By day I pass my neighbors,  
and wonder if they know  
to what a dangerous fellow

they sometimes say hello.

By night I toss in slumber,  
and suddenly awake:  
perhaps my name's not listed  
among the ones they'll take!

But since I love the meadows,  
the mountains, and the streams,  
and more than all together  
I love my own free dreams,

then if the dungeons open  
for men whose dreams are free,  
how dare I not be listed?  
how dare they not want me?

(4)  
Build high, build wide your prison wall!  
that there be room enough for all  
who hold you in contempt. Build wide!  
that all the land be locked inside.

Though you have seized the valiant few  
whose glory cast a shade on you,  
how can you now go home with ease,  
jangling your heavy dungeon keys?

The birds, who still insist on song,  
the sunlit stream, still running strong,  
the flowers, still blazing red and blue,  
all, all are in contempt of you.

The parents, dreaming still of peace,  
the playful children, the wild geese  
who still must fly—the mountains, too,  
like fists, are in contempt of you!

When you'll have seized both moon and sun  
and jailed the poems one by one,  
and trapped each trouble-making breeze—  
then you can throw away your keys.

(The above poem is reprinted from Aaron  
Kramer's new book, "Denmark Vesey and Other  
Poems" just published by the author.)

## Olympic Stars

(Continued from Page 1)

practice sessions she was always  
over the 1948 Olympic mark of 175  
feet.

Gordien told her his world record  
was only 11 feet better than that,  
and expressed his admiration for  
her proficiency.

Fuchs was presently showing  
Otto Grigalka and Georgi Federov,  
shot put entries, how he holds the  
iron ball. The Americans were sur-  
prised to learn that the Russians  
had pole vaulters over the 14-foot  
climb. They were very impressed by  
the Soviet track workouts.

Soviet journalists had earlier  
visited the American camp, and re-  
porters from Trud, Svestia and  
others had long and cordial con-  
versations with Bob Hoffman, head  
of the U. S. weightlifting team, Ed  
Kennedy, manager of the men's  
swimming team, and Bob Kurland,  
seven-foot basketball star.

They asked Kurland about the  
American team, and the big red-  
head said it was good, and added  
he had heard the Russians were

very good. The journalists agreed,  
and told Kurland the court team,  
which easily won the championship  
of Europe, would be in Wednes-  
day.

Meanwhile Soviet and American  
oarsmen rowed side by side over  
the Drusoe Fjord course, chatted,  
and then got together in social  
fashion later.

Tippy Goes, head of the Amer-  
ican oarsmen, accepted a friendly  
invitation and the crew visited the  
Russians. They exchanged typical  
sports banter. Goes later said "We  
visited their camp. It's right next  
to ours. From what I'd heard, I  
expected to get my ears chewed  
off. Instead they couldn't have  
been nicer. They're a swell bunch  
of fellows."

He added that the Russians had  
given them a scull. "We noticed  
they had three single sculls," he  
said. "We needed one for Charles  
McIlvaine, our number two man,  
and they insisted we take one of  
theirs."

The insanity of atom bomb hate  
propaganda seemed far away as  
the youth of the two great lands  
met in person.

## TEXT OF WIRE ON DENIAL OF PASSPORT TO OLYMPICS

In answer to the State Department wire reading "Passport re-  
fused on ground your travel abroad is contrary interest of United  
States. Specific basis is your admission that you are a Communist",  
sports editor Lester Rodney on Friday sent the following telegram  
to Mrs. Ruth Shipley, passport chief:

Shocked at denial of passport. My covering the Olympic  
Games for my newspaper is not contrary to any interest of the  
United States. Freedom of press is very much in interest of United  
States. Your statement "specific basis is your admission that you are  
a Communist" is blatant falsehood. When you asked me if I was a  
Communist I replied my politics was not your concern and was  
not the issue involved. Are you aware of ruling of Federal Court  
on July 10 in case of Alice Bauer which stated "personal liberty  
to go abroad is particularly important to an individual whose liveli-  
hood is dependant upon the right to travel." This is exactly rele-  
vant since my livelihood as sports writer depends on my liberty  
as American to go abroad cover Olympic Games. Intend to let whole  
country and entire world know of this shocking denial. Insist you  
change ruling on basis of above facts grant my passport at once.  
..... Lester Rodney, Sports Editor, N.Y. Daily Worker.

## PROCESSING WORKERS STRIKE, BACK MENHADEN FISHERMEN

PORT MONMOUTH, N. J., July 13.—(FP)—Workers in the J.  
Howard Smith Co. fish processing  
plant went on strike here in sup-  
port of 5,000 manhaden fishermen  
who have been out since May 26.  
A spokesman for the Intl. Fur  
& Leather Workers Union, which  
is organizing the processing plant,  
said the workers there had pledg-  
ed to stand by the fishermen until  
their strike is won. The manha-  
den fishermen, members of the  
IFLWU, are on strike against J.  
Howard Smith and other firms in  
the industry.

## Summer Drive on For New Readers

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6,500 subs to The Worker and  
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can hit back at the persecutors  
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class leaders have already served

a year in jail because of their  
militant leadership in the fight  
for peace, democratic rights and  
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## A LETTER ON JEROME'S 'LANTERN'

Dorothy Rose Blumberg sent  
the following letter on V. J. Je-  
rome's novel "A Lantern For  
Jeremy" to its publisher, New  
Century Publishers. Mrs. Blum-  
berg is one of the defendants in  
the Baltimore thought-control  
Smith Act trial. A grandmother  
and a mother of two children she  
was sentenced to three years in  
jail, but is free on bail while the  
infamous verdict is being ap-  
pealed to the higher courts.

I've been wanting to write this  
letter about V. J. Jerome's "A Lan-  
tern for Jeremy" ever since I re-  
gretfully came to the last page.  
Once in a while you pick up a  
book, leaf through it perhaps care-  
lessly—and then suddenly are  
aware that here is something very  
rare and fine. A throat-catching  
phrase, a quick sharp picture  
drawn with infinite economy and  
grace—and somehow you are no  
longer in your arm-chair, but are in  
a little wooden hut in Volokys, sit-  
ting with Jeremy in front of a fire  
and watching the flames turn  
golden with fresh peat.

Jerome has done an amazing  
and a tender thing. He has taken  
the little Polish village and set it  
living within the covers of a book.  
But he has done more than that.  
Through the eyes and lips of nine-  
year-old Jeremy he has placed be-  
fore us in miniature the age-long  
historical struggle of the oppressed  
against the oppressors.

To me the great achievement of  
"A Lantern"—aside from the gleam-  
ing poetry and the heart-stirring  
emotion and love with which  
events are set down—is the demon-  
stration once again of the utter sim-

## Ted Tinsley Says

### THE INGRATES

"This is unfortunate," said Arch  
Farch, reading an article by Mar-  
garet Parton in the Herald Tribune.

"In Japan they had a symposium  
on the American occupation. Some  
of the Japanese people were very  
critical. And do you know what?"

"I don't know what," said Edna.  
"It says here that 'in the whole  
of this curious symposium not one  
person mentioned the word democ-  
racy, which in American circles,  
at least, was for six years consid-  
ered the one positive American

virtue above all others to which  
Japanese attention should be  
drawn.'"

"What did they complain  
about?" asked Edna.  
"Some of the soldiers. Like the  
fellows who got in a trolley drunk  
and began splashing some kind  
of white liquid on all the passep-  
gers. When the Japanese com-  
plained the soldiers bopped them  
all on the head."

"Well," said Edna, stirring the  
soup, "they are simply following  
Ridgway's example."  
"Then another man complained  
that when he entered a room with  
a handsome woman, a big soldier  
came along and pulled his hat  
down over his ears."

"That's just what Dean Ache-  
son did to Pinay in France," said  
Edna. "Why the complaint?"

"Some other fellow wrote in the  
symposium that when a soldier  
came along in a jeep and found  
the road blocked by a laborer pull-  
ing a heavy cart, he got out of  
the jeep and knocked the laborer  
down."

"Why, that's negotiation through  
strength," said Edna. "That's what  
Truman is always urging on the  
people."  
"And to think," said Arch, "no-  
body in the symposium mention-  
ed the word democracy!"

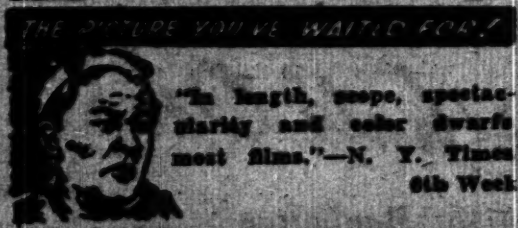
"I don't understand it," said  
Edna. "You'd think that after get-  
ting sprayed with white liquid,  
bopped on the head, having a hat  
pulled down over your ears, and  
getting knocked down in the  
road, you'd really appreciate de-  
mocracy."

Arch sipped his soup moodily.  
"Tell me," said Edna, "if the  
boss came along and pulled your  
hat down over your ears, what  
would you do?"

Arch shrugged. "I guess he'd be  
sort of kidding. I suppose I'd pass  
it off with a wisecrack."  
"Now tell me, if the boss came  
along and you pulled his hat down  
over his ears, what would you do?"

"He'd fire me," said Arch.  
"And that," said Edna, "is why  
the Japanese are not impressed  
with Ridgway's 'democracy.'"

—Dorothy Rose Blumberg



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# BANKER \$\$, McCARTHY OK PUT OVER EISENHOWER

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

It takes a minimum of \$20,000,000 to buy a big-party nomination for the Presidency of the United States, the Hearst New York Daily Mirror confided in a franker moment and the Chase National Bank had it—to spare.

It was the Republican Party convention which went through the motions, but it was the Chase National Bank with all the power of its \$5,697,633,276.84 in resources, which on Friday, July 10, 1952, nominated General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower as Republican candidate for President of the United States.

Behind Eisenhower, all the way, has been Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank. And with the banker in steering the nomination of the general have been other top bankers, monopolists, industrialists: Henry Ford II; Thomas J. Watson, boss of International Business Machines, a spokesman for the House of Morgan and a decorated buddy of the Nazi Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler; Philip Reed, chairman of the board of General Electric; Gen. Lucius Clay, liberator of the concentration camp fiend, Ilse Koch, and chairman of the board of Continental Can.

Behind Eisenhower, too, are all the pro-fascist elements of our country, those who would like to turn our country into a huge Hitlerlike concentration camp. This was made clear at the GOP convention, when the imitation Goebbels, Sen. Joe McCarthy put his stamp of approval on the general by declaring: "Both Sen. Taft and Gen. Eisenhower are outstanding men." The "people's candidate" the GOP publicity men are already calling Eisenhower representative.

Where the carrot didn't work, there was the club. The Wall Street Journal, bible of the men who own Dwight D. Eisenhower, explained on the eve of the nomination about "the gentle art of working over delegates."

Other sources told how, through boss-banker Winthrop Aldrich, Chase's associated banks all over the country were given the list of America's major stockholders; how the banks then put the heat on delegates to vote Eisenhower or lose out on loans and favors. It cost big money to make General Eisenhower the GOP standard-bearer for 1952. But the Wall Streeters behind him expect to get it all back . . . and lots, lots more.

Winthrop Aldrich and Henry Ford II and the whole Wall St. crew know they've got hold of a good thing.

## WHAT HE'S FOR

They know that Gen. Eisenhower is ready to continue the Truman program of rearmament and plans for an anti-Soviet third World War—that war program which has poured billions of dollars profits into their laps since the cold war began.

They know Eisenhower stands for continuing the profitable Korean war.

They know Eisenhower stands for rebuilding the Nazi army of West Germany.

They know Eisenhower ap-

proves the Taft-Hartley law and stands ready to crack down on organized labor.

They know Eisenhower opposes a federal FEPC and stands ready to continue the profitable white supremacy policy of Negro suppression.

And they hope that the Eisenhower demagogic "glamor" will bring victory for the Republican Party where the open, anti-labor program of Taft would have doomed the latter with millions of voters.

## FACTS OF LIFE

But against this demagoguery there operates the irrefutable facts of life—the vital admissions wrung from Eisenhower already which bare his pro-war, anti-labor bias; the proof that his candidacy was made in Wall Street.

"The Hearst newspapers are in the fortunate position," editorialized the New York Daily Mirror on Thursday, "of being able to offer to Gen. Eisenhower, in the event that he is nominated as seems likely the same strong support we would have given Sen. Taft."

The candidate of Hearst, of witch-hunting Joe McCarthy, and of the Chase National Bank. THEY give you . . . General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Eisenhower.

## He Ought to Know

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Jan. 23, 1948: "It is my conviction that the necessary and wise subordination of the military to civil power will be best sustained and our people will have greater confidence that it is so sustained when lifelong professional soldiers in the absence of some obvious and over-riding reasons, abstain from seeking high political office."—Gen. Dwight D.

## In Eisenhower's Platform:

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

### • 18-YEAR-OLD SOLDIERS

CHICAGO.—Gen. Eisenhower, before his nomination Friday morning, made it clear that he likes youths 18 years and younger for the armed forces. The general told a group of Republican delegates from western New York that he thinks 18-year-old boys make good soldiers provided they get good training.

"To my way of thinking," Eisenhower said, "an 18-year-old boy, as long as he is healthy, is a darned good fighting man if you give him good training—and if you give him a cause to fight for."

### • FOR JIMCROW

The general, who, as President, would administer Wall Street's program for conquering the colored peoples of the world, has already put thumbs down on the rights of the Negro people here at home.

On record against a federal FEPC law, Eisenhower is in the same racist bed with all the other white supremacists who would block the road to equal rights for the Negro people.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has termed (June 9, 1952) Eisenhower's stand "backward," said his civil rights record "is not good," cited: "For example, his 1948 advocacy of limited segregation in the armed services and his inexplicable championship of states rights in his recent Abilene speech. Not even Taft goes that far backward."

### • HOT DOG DIET

Marie Antoinette put it "let them eat cake," a sneering dismissal of the people's desire for a better brake which has echod down the ages.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower changed the lyrics but he sang the same arrogant, upper class tune two centuries later when he told the American people to forget their dreams of a better life and settle for "beer and hot dogs" or—for prison.

It was at the Waldorf-Astoria, where Republican bigwigs have been known to guzzle and gorge, that Gen. Eisenhower on Nov. 30, 1949, attacked the American people for wanting "champagne and caviar when they should have beer and hot dogs." But if the American people should want, not "champagne" but decent wages, decent housing and a secure life, Eisenhower had an answer for that, too.

"If all that Americans want," the brass hat fully threatened on Dec. 8, 1948, "they can go to prison. They'll have enough to eat, a bed and a roof over their heads."

### • FRIENDSHIP WITH NAZIS

Wall Street's wearing "I Like Ike" buttons. The object of their affections could properly wear buttons saying: "I Like Nazis."

It's not only because one of his top backers, Thomas J. Watson, was the first American businessman to be decorated by Hitler.

It's not only because his chief campaign aide, Gen. Lucius Clay, freed the vicious Nazi, Ilse Koch.

Eisenhower himself put it on the record when, in 1951, he pleaded with the ex-Nazi officers who were to become the core of the West German section of his West European army, "to let 'bygones be bygones.'"

To Americans who will never stop hating the Nazi murderers of millions of innocent people, Eisenhower's act was like accepting the bloody embrace of a Hitler.

### • FOR T-H ANTI-UNION LAW

Seventeen million trade unionists—and millions more Americans besides—recognize support for the Taft-Hartley law as one hallmark of anti-labor reaction.

Gen. Eisenhower is as eager to use the law which bears the name of his beaten rival, Sen. Taft, as Taft himself.

Eisenhower started paying off his debt to the Morgan financiers of the steel trust when he announced that he would have used the Taft-Hartley law as "the best so far" to end the strike of 650,000 CIO Steelworkers.

"Comes now Gen. Eisenhower," declared the national CIO News (June 21, 1952), "whose campaign is one of out-Tafting Taft in the way of swatting labor . . . Eisenhower proclaims he's strictly a no-deal man, which must be interpreted, 'no deal' for the American people, a 'good deal' for his backers, and 'raw deal' for working men and women."

### Eisenhower Shrugs Off Issues

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Speaking to 200 of his campaigners before his nomination, Eisenhower cynically dismissed the issues such as FEPC the people are demanding he take a positive stand on by declaring:

"They're not interested in these issues a bunch of demagogues get up to divide the country."

### What's On?

#### Tonight Manhattan

THERE IS STILL TIME to register and attend "World Politics" with John Pittman as instructor every Monday night at the Jefferson School. This and many other interesting courses are being given during the present summer term. Register and attend classes this week! Catalogs at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 14th St.) WA 9-1000.

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